

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 332.] NOVEMBER 1, 1819. [4 of Vol. 48.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

MACHINES and CARRIAGES for CON-  
VEYANCE without HORSES.

[With Three Engravings.]

THE proudest triumph of mechanics, will be the completion of a machine or carriage for travelling, without horses or other animals to drag it. Nevertheless, there seems little emulation among practical mechanics on the subject; and the public societies, which distribute rewards for improvements, stand aloof, just as they and the principal men of science did, in regard to gas-lighting, steam-navigation, and all the other great inventions of our times. To conceive a great principle of discovery, and proceed boldly to its accomplishment, does not come within the powers of mind of the majorities who often decide on and direct the proceedings of the committees who manage societies: hence it is, that, in this comparatively enlightened age, genius and enterprise have to struggle against prejudice and incredulity, as much as in the darkest ages, and even more; because, those who might confer patronage, are apt to defer to the opinions of committees of societies, the majorities in whom are incapable of appreciating any discovery which does not accord with their past habits and prejudices.

There seems to be no other method of accounting for the slow progress of the invention in question, which is pregnant with so many social, luxurious, and economical, advantages. It is now above ten years since we announced BLENKINSOPP's coal-carriages, which are impelled by steam, by means of rail-ways provided with teeth, to re-act against the wheels of the carriages; it is half a century since HOOPER, in his "Rational Recreations," exhibited several contrivances for the same purpose; and full forty years since MERLIN began to exhibit his chariot without horses in Hyde Park. Yet invention has since been arrested; and attention is once more drawn to the subject, by the announcement of a loco-motive steam-engine in Kentucky, and by some important improvements of Count Drax's Velocipede, made by Mr. Birch, an eminent coach-maker, of Great Queen-street, London.

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Of Drax's Velocipede, improved by Johnson, of Long Acre, we inserted a figure and description in our Number published March 1, last; and this machine, in consequence, acquired considerable popularity: but it has been found by experience, that the peculiar muscular action attending its frequent use, causes ruptures and inflammations of certain muscles of the thighs and legs; and it has in consequence been laid aside. This strong objection to its use, led Mr. Birch to apply a simple arrangement of machinery with which to turn the wheels by the action of the hands or feet; and he has in consequence produced carriages of several forms and mechanical constructions, which merit the attention of the world, and cannot fail, from their elegance, safety, and power, to command extensive patronage.

We are in daily expectation of receiving from Kentucky the particulars of the steam-carriage said to be employed in that country, and we shall hasten to lay them before our readers; at the same time, it is evident that Mr. Birch's ingenious vehicles may be worked by a steam-engine as well as by the feet or hands; and, if the new French system of economizing fuel be resorted to, the weight will be no obstacle to the perfection of the machine. This notice will serve to direct attention to the subject; and we may, in consequence, calculate on a successful result of the experiments which may be made. That the perfection of such machines is most important, is evident from the consideration, that horses consume half the produce of the soil, and that our population are encouraged to emigrate, at a time when there are yet four acres to every soul, or ten times as much as necessary; and when it is pretended, that the country will not maintain its present scanty human population.

The MANIVELOCITER is so called, from its being worked by the hands alone. This machine is entirely new in its construction. The ground-work or frame is made of iron, and forms a parallelogram, the corners being curved away. There are bosses on each side to receive the axles of the wheels, and cranks are attached to the inside-end of each axle, to receive

to the inside-end of each axle, to receive the levers. This construction supersedes the necessity of an axletree throughout the frame. After the front corners are curved away, the frame runs into a right

line, from which the front-wheel turns. A handle is attached to the top, connected with the pivot, which a lady may guide. The person who works the machine sits in a seat behind.

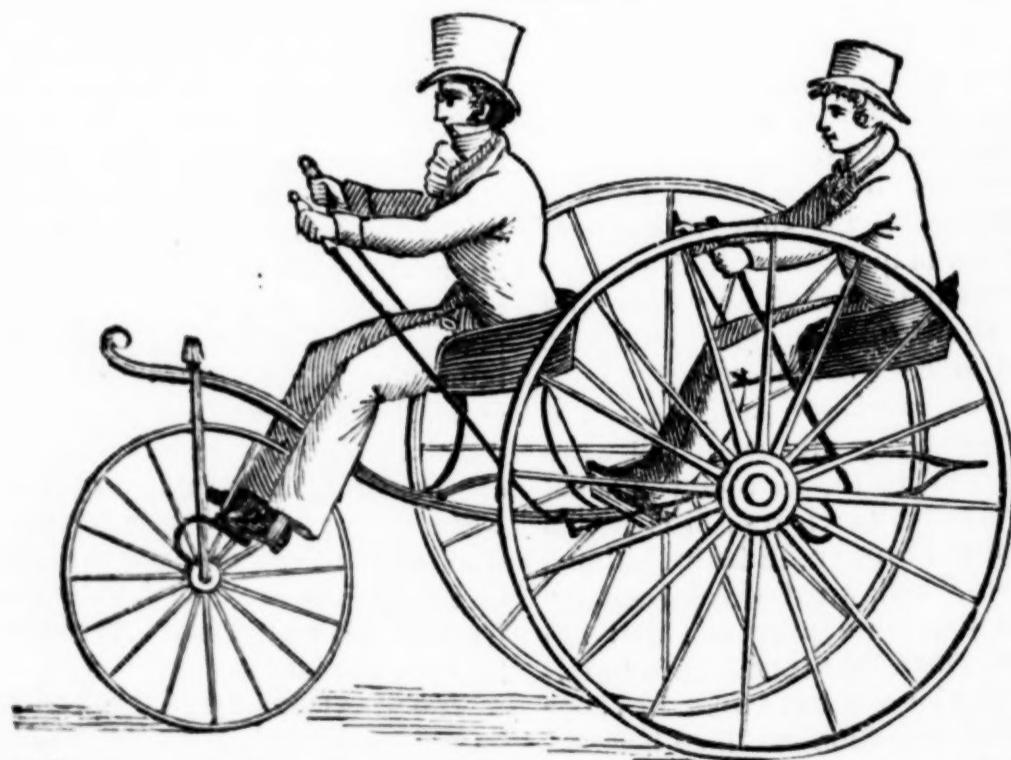
## THE MANIVELOCITER.



The BIVECTOR has been so called by Mr. Birch, from its acting by two levers. The construction or frame is the same as in the *Maniveloctiter*, with the addition of two pair of levers, to act parallel to each other; thus at one instant the machine is propelled by a double force. The hind-wheels are four feet high, and the fore one is two feet. Stirrup-irons are fixed on each side of the fore-wheels,

to receive a man's feet: a convenient seat is fixed, where he sits, with a lever in each hand, to propel as well as guide the machine; this he can do without assistance: but, to render the machine more accommodating, another seat is placed behind, with levers connected with the same crank as the former, so as to impel the vehicle with astonishing swiftness.

## THE BIVECTOR.



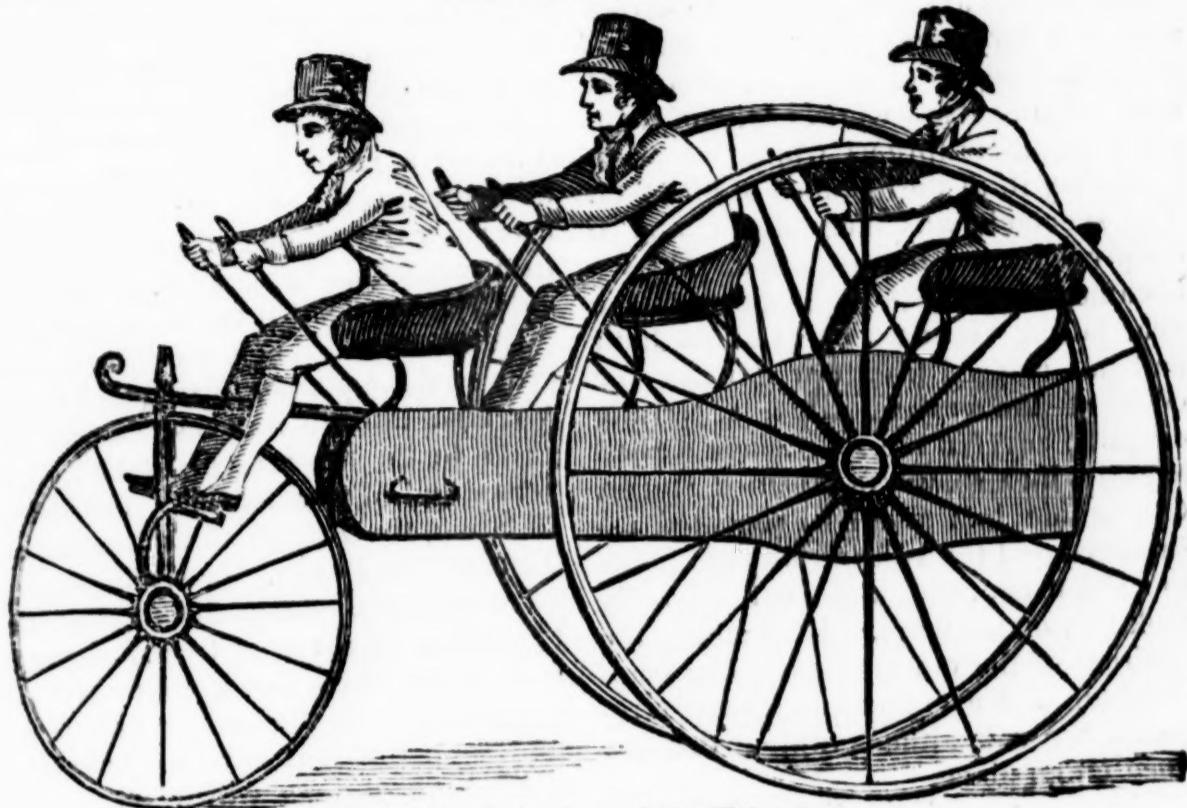
The TRIVECTOR (the representation of which is given in the next page) is so called, from acting by three levers. The ground-work of this complete machine is nearly the same as that of the *Bivector*, the frame-work being extend-

ed so as to receive three sets of levers, which act parallel with one another, and are so connected, that every pull or push which the fore-man gives, the others must act in unison. It has three wheels; the front one three feet high, and the hind

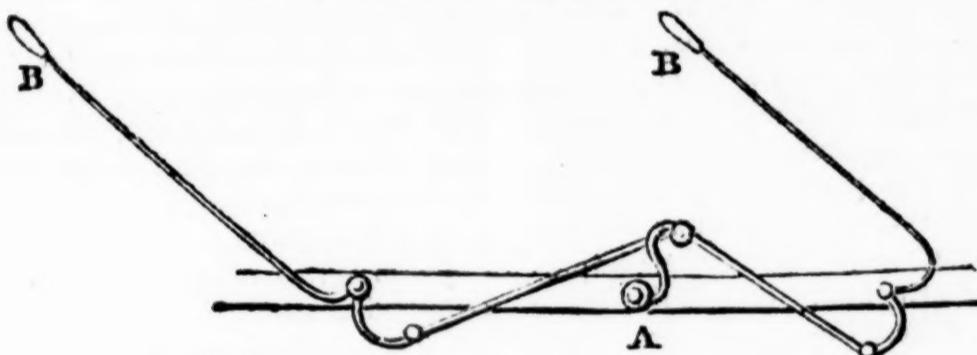
hind ones five feet. The front man sits and guides it by his feet, turning the front-wheel on a pivot, which has a stop, to prevent its turning beyond a certain

point. Beneath the two other seats is a regular floored bottom for luggage, which renders the machine as safe and convenient as any chaise.

## THE TRIVECTOR.



Enclosed Mechanism of the Trivector.



A.—Axe.

The men work together, the feet of the fore one only being visible : they sit as easy as in any other carriage, and the muscular and bodily action is like that of rowing, but far more easy. When loaded, it weighs 700 weight.—It is evident that, in place of the centre man, two passengers might sit, and the vehicle impelled with sufficient velocity by the exertion of the other two.

This *Trivector* went from London to Brighton, on Saturday, Sept. 11, worked by three men, as represented in the engraving, in seven hours, where they dined ; after which they proceeded thirteen miles further ; making together a distance of sixty-seven miles within the day. It would, however, be possible to run this machine 120 miles in the day, without distressing the men.

We are sorry that Mr. Birch has not taken out a patent for these most ingenious inventions, and that he has preferred relying for his reward on the liberality and discrimination of the public.

We view them as the germs of great social improvements ; and, among other results, we anticipate in them a means of realizing the important design lately proposed by Mr. Burgess, for accelerating the circulation of letters by post.

*For the Monthly Magazine.  
LETTER of a recent TRAVELLER  
in ITALY.*

Verona; June 5, 1819.

WE have been at Pestum, the august temples of which are now in a state of restoration. The excavations at Pompeii were a novel object to me. A painter from Zurich, named Huber, is publishing coloured views of them, that are very correct. Eight have already appeared, and twelve others are announced.

With transports of rapture I have contemplated the two theatres, the amphitheatre, the forum, with several temples and tombs. It is highly satisfactory to find the museum of Portici removed to Studj.

Studj. It would be advisable to remove also the magnificent pavement in Florentine mosaic which has been discovered, sound and entire, in the apartments of Tiberius, at Capreæ.

Our arrival at the summit of Vesuvius was at a very lucky crisis: we walked along the edges of three craters that were all actively at work. One of them made eight eruptions whilst we were surveying it, at the distance of fifty feet. The spectacle was magnificent, and so deeply engaged our attention, that we became insensible to the danger we were near falling victims to. Half an hour had not elapsed from our quitting the edge of the craters, when a terrible eruption covered the spot where we had halted with a shower of inflamed stones. Our guide had given us repeated assurances that the volcano was not liable to sudden caprices, and we too hastily took him on his word. Ever since, the environs of the craters have been inaccessible, and every circumstance foreboded the calamitous eruption that has since taken place.

The museum of Studj is a beautiful monument erected to the arts and to archeology. Were it at Paris, it would promote the diffusion of science; for we know of nothing that will bear comparison with the discoveries at Pompeii.

It affords me pleasure to have seen in Italy two schools of mutual instruction, to which great stress and importance were attached. One is the noble institution called *Casa di Lavoro*. The second is incorporated with *La Real Casa di Educazione delle donzelle ben note*, which is under the inspection of the Duke or rather of the Duchess de Sangro. Two of the boarders always sit in the council that directs the management of the household affairs. The particulars of the domestic œconomy are entrusted to the boarders themselves, who make bargains and purchases, and keep a current account, from day to day, of the receipts and expenses, so that they become very expert in the whole routine of family and household business.

The new road that leads to Naples, and which commands a bird's-eye view of the bay and its outline, is the most striking that I am acquainted with. Nothing can equal it but the road that goes to the left of the grotto, and winds along the coasts of Pausilippo.

Travelling from Naples to Rome, or from Naples to Aqua-Pendente, or even

to Tolentino, is very dangerous, from the frequency of robberies, even in open day.

The museum of the Vatican is, in my opinion, incomparable; and, in its kind, resembles the interior of St. Peter's at Rome, which is incommensurable. I took great pleasure in surveying the column consecrated to the memory of Trajan; a name dear to all the worthy and the good. We had not time to ascertain the whole of the forum, but, from what has been done, we may calculate upon what it must have been.

When the French were here, they projected the plan of turning the Campo-Vaccino into an immense garden; the gates to be the arcs of Septimius Severus, and of Constantine. The Mount Palatine, the Basilic of Constantine, or Temple of Peace, the Coliseum, &c. were to enter, as constituent parts, into this plan. Groves of trees, indigenous and exotic, were to have separated the monuments, in the midst whereof the philosopher might calmly meditate on the grand lessons which the country affords.

At Tivoli, your countrymen have facilitated the traveller's approaches to the grotto of Neptune; and, thanks to the path which they cut out, you may now pass without danger through the midst of the humid vapour that rendered all access dangerous.

From Frascati we went to view the Ruslinella, wherein Lucien Bonaparte resided a long time; as also the subterranean which he excavated within the ancient scite of Tusculum. A number of valuable remains have been discovered. There now appears the *Via Tusculana*, or Tuscan way; also the seats and steps of two theatres; the ruins of a *piscina*, or lavatory; the ancient walls of a city, &c. The ruinous galleries of Tusculanum have been cleaned out, so that you may walk in them.

At Bologna I became acquainted with a truly extraordinary character, a M. Mezzofante, professor of the Greek and oriental languages, and librarian to the University. He speaks or understands thirty-three languages or dialects. I heard him speak German, French, English, Russian, Polish, &c.

I visited St. Marino, the position of which little state, on a steep mountain amidst narrow defiles, may partly explain the reasons of its having frequently escaped the ravages that laid waste the neighbouring states. This republic refused

fused an accession of territory which Bonaparte offered in the plenitude of his power in Italy. We owe our preservation through ten centuries to our moderation and diminutive power, was the answer to M. Onofrio, who had been deputed to make it.

Venice, at present, is in a state of absolute decay; the descendants of her ancient great men promenade its purlieus with profound indifference. Surrounded with the monuments of their ancestors, these monuments seem no part of their inheritance. The explication of their singular character may be found in the apartments of the Ten; in the terrific passages that lead from these to the *pozzi* or dungeons, and to the *piombi*; also in the chamber where strangling without noise was too common a practice; and in the window or iron grate, through which the dead bodies of the victims of tyranny were hurled by night into the canal.

By such sanguinary modes, public opinion and public spirit, which are the soul of nations, were exterminated. The tyrants have justly fallen in the way of retribution for such enormous turpitude; a warning may it prove to all that seek to imitate the wisdom so highly vaunted of the senate of Venice. An important work, treating of the history of Venice, by M. Daru, cannot fail to lay open the hateful mysteries of power, and yield to the heads of governments lessons replete with useful experience, that will not, perhaps, be always thrown away.

At Ferrara I saw the original manuscripts of Ariosto and Tasso, with the tomb of the former; his chair, his scrutoire, and modest-locking chamber, in which one would hardly imagine his fine verses had been inspired by the Muse. I also viewed with an indignant emotion the little frightful cell wherein Tasso was immured. This *quondam* habitation of genius has much the air of a den of wild beasts.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT, in your number for this month, mentions the fact of a great number of nutmeg and clove-trees having been sent from the spice islands to the continent of India, and to Prince of Wales' Island in 1798; and inquires how they have succeeded.

I do not know that I can give this gentleman all the satisfaction he may wish on the subject; but I have understood, from several private authorities,

that they have failed, particularly the nutmeg: from personal knowledge I may add, that this is certainly the case on the main of India, and no doubt in the island alluded to also, which I have never understood, though acquainted with some of its residents, to be at all similar to Banda in soil, as your correspondent appears to believe.

The natural history of the genuine nutmeg is somewhat singular, in so far as it has not, to my knowledge, succeeded any where out of its proper country (Banda), except in a few small islands immediately adjoining, where it will, and indeed has already prospered, when not obstructed or destroyed by the interested policy of the Dutch. The reason of the failure elsewhere does not appear. Banda, however, is an island doubtless of volcanic origin, and extremely unhealthy; vegetable life flourishing most vigorously here, as in other parts of the eastern islands, in the spots most destructive to man. Patches of flame are frequently observed at night issuing from rents and fissures in the ground, occasionally extending over whole districts, and indicating a volcanic tendency. Can this have any thing to do with the excellence of the spice? or is the heat of the soil, thus caused, necessary to its strength and fragrance?

Almost all the islands of the Eastern Archipelago produce a species of nutmeg something of an oval form, though much inferior in flavour and strength to the genuine or Banda species, which is nearly round, and smaller in size than its less valuable representative; this, however, is frequently sold in Europe for the genuine, and even some of the shopkeepers appear not to know the difference. I have seen nutmegs of this sort from the great islands of Celebez and Sumatra; I have observed them in Java, and know them to be produced in other islands in the vicinity. In the French islands of the East, it appears, the genuine sort has also in a great measure, or indeed quite, failed.

"In 1770, Mons. Pouze, a man of distinguished science and literary attainments, and who held a high official situation in the island Mauritius, introduced the clove and nutmeg from the Moluccas. The former flourishes, and proves a source of considerable emolument; the tree, though small, is several years in reaching maturity. Neither is the crop at all times certain, being sometimes plentiful, sometimes the contrary, but always less than in the parent soil: such

are

are the distinctions of exotics. The annual produce is nearly 130,000 lbs. The genuine nutmeg has failed in Mauritius and Bourbon, as it has indeed in all other places, except its native spot of Banda. Nevertheless, about 3000 lb. of the oblong or inferior kind, are raised and consumed here by the natives.”\*

It appears, that all the spices of the East, as well as its fruits, flowers, and shrubs, have been attempted to be naturalized in the botanic garden of Mauritius, no expence being spared in their collection and care, though frequently without effect. Among other failures, may be mentioned the nutmeg and cinnamon; the trees of both, however, are flourishing in appearance, though the cinnamon is truly wretched in quality, shewing itself a more thorough exotic than even the nutmeg. Of the latter, I have a nut now in my possession covered by the mace, taken from the best tree in the garden, in my presence, but of the inferior species alluded to.

The clove thrives much better in almost any place to which it has been carried, than other spices, not excepting even the pepper-shrub. In the isles of Bourbon and Mauritius, they seem to succeed, being common in many of the gardens, and the quality good; about 300,000 lb. may be exported from these islands annually.

Your correspondent is correct in believing that the nutmeg failed in the Seychelle islands. This group, situated about 800 miles north-east of Mauritius, and within four degrees of the equator, was first settled under the idea of the soil being peculiarly favourable to the cultivation of spieces; which, however, did not turn out to be altogether correct. The clove nevertheless thrives. In 1811, after the reduction of Mauritius, a plantation of between three and four thousand feet existed in Mahé, the principal island, and promised well. The pepper-shrub does not produce fruit in any of these African islands; and, with the cinnamon-tree, seems more delicate, and bears transplantation worse, than even the clove and nutmeg. Whether the latter was ever introduced into the cluster of islands lying directly east of Java, including Bali, Lomboe, Florez, Sumbawa, Timor, and others, I have not the means of ascertaining with precision; but, nevertheless, am inclined to think the Portuguese, at an early pe-

riod, carried it to Timor, which, exciting the ever-watchful jealousy of the Dutch, led to the expulsion of the former from that island. In New Guinea I have some reasons to believe it has been found, as well as in a few districts of Borneo; but neither equal to the produce of Banda.

O. P. Q.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

#### THE PHILOSOPHY OF COTEMPO- RARY CRITICISM.—No. II.

*The Quarterly Review:* No. xlii.

THE spirit with which *the Quarterly Review* is conducted cannot be too much admired, especially in what respects the editorial department. Mr. William Gifford, to whom this merit is particularly due, is the most elegant gentleman and accomplished scholar that ever appeared in this or any other country. The delicate propriety of his notions; the Addisonian suavity of his style; his honourable love of truth; his impartial fairness; his incapability of slanderous accusation; the candour of his disposition towards political adversaries; the political purity of his own motives; the sweetness of his critical temper; the beautiful fancy of his wit; the richness of his eloquence; the grandeur of his moral sentiments; his abhorrence of fraudulent quotations, by which the contents and character of books are misrepresented; his profound knowledge; his engaging effrontery; his heroic contempt of public opinion; his temperate bigotry; his amiable forbearance towards the practical atheism of some, and his virulent calumny of the Christianity of others; his noble indignation against popular liberty; his royal hatred of every species of law, charter, and institution, that tends to promote moral improvement; and his more than imperial superiority to shame: all constitute, in this amazing individual, an editor that has not had his match in the history of literature.

Having thus,—to use a figure of rhetoric peculiarly appropriate and suitable to the refined associations of Mr. Gifford's gentlemanly mind,—having thus cracked the editor beneath our thumb-nail, we shall now turn our attention to the work itself.

It is unnecessary to enumerate all the suspected persons implicated in this quarterly conspiracy against cotemporary truth and merit. In the present number, however, the proprietor seems to have recruited from another race, and the consequence is, that, with less party

\* *New Voyages and Travels*, No. II. p. 16.

party malevolence, he has supplied us with a better work. Beyond the praise, however, of classical learning and erudition, it is not entitled to rank high. The impress of genius is seldom and but faintly perceptible in its pages; and the grasp of free intellect, and the conscious strength of talent, such as characterizes many articles in the Edinburgh Review, it has never exhibited. The lighter articles are disgraced by personal animosity, and the graver are often rendered inefficient by their scholastic ignorance of the world. But it is time that we should examine the contents of the last number.

The first article is entitled “*View of Grecian Philosophy, the Clouds, &c.*” taking for its text Frederick Schlegel’s Lectures on the History of Literature. We have seldom met with any paper relative to a classical subject superior to this: it has, however, very little to do with Schlegel’s work, and seems to have been written to prepare the public mind for some new version, edition, or translation, of the works of Aristophanes, in which that *Foote* of antiquity is intended to be represented as a very moral and sublime personage. But the whole article is exceedingly superior to most scholastic exhibitions; the observations in particular, respecting the treatment which Socrates received from Aristophanes, we think eminently sensible and judicious. The Edinburgh Review, even in its pristine youthful vigour, never contained any thing superior of the kind, or indeed comparable: but, with all this superiority, it is inconclusive, nor is it very easy to make out what is the drift of the author’s argument, taking the whole paper as intended to bear on the same subject.

The second article is a critique on the *Personal Narrative of De Humboldt*, and we have nothing to object to it. The strictures are couched in respectable terms; and the writer seems to know that the information of such a man as Humboldt is deserving of consideration and attention. The last paragraph, especially the last sentence, bears, however, the sooty mark of Mr. Gifford’s touch; and we should not be surprised to hear, that the original contributor was extremely indignant to find his candid scientific observations made the vehicle of malignant political slander.

The third article is a review of Mr. Hawkin’s *Dissertation on the Use and Importance of unauthoritative Tradition*; a very heterodox book, which we are

surprised our well-fed priesthood have permitted to circulate unstigmatized. The object of it is to show that the revelation of God stands in need of human testimony; or, in other words, that what is called the word of God, is, in fact, not so clear as the word of man, and therefore requires a human interpreter. This is one of those senseless publications which the church—we mean the church of England, not the church of Christ—occasionally sends forth, to apprise the world of the craze and dotage into which it is fast falling. The article in the review, we need not add, highly praises Mr. Hawkin’s work, and recommends it to perusal; which, to every person who has any respect for the integrity of the Bible, will be quite sufficient.

This church article very properly leads to a church-yard disquisition on tombs and epitaphs, sculls, worms, shrouds, and coffins, entitled *Cemeteries and Catacombs of Paris*; in which the author, by ingeniously mixing-up a few of his own omniana with the substance of the two works which serve for his text, has made one of the most interesting papers that we have for some time read. It is true, that a great deal of what he tells us respecting the removal of the dead Parisians to the catacombs, has appeared in this Magazine; but it is not the practice of reviewers to quote the sources of their information; and we are not offended to observe that our pages lend instruction to a Quarterly Reviewer.

The fifth article, on the *State of the Laws of Great Britain*, is excellent. We recommend it to every reader in the kingdom. It has our unqualified approbation. It is, considering the unavoidable political nature of the subject, in the Quarterly Review, the precious stone upon the dunghill.

A change of ministry cannot be far off; for the liberality which breathes in the preceding article, is still more conspicuous in the sixth, entitled *The past and present State of Hayti*. The Quarterly Review is surely ratting. But, at this time of the year most people are out of town, and we have been informed that Mr. Croker and that erect statesman Mr. Peel, took an excursion lately in the Admiralty Yacht, with the intention of going to Antwerp, and that, after sailing about the continental coast for some days, they were obliged to return, without being able to find the mouth of the Scheldt. Whether Mr. Peel consoled himself under the disappointment, with the reflection that the Scheldt was shut

shut by the treaty of Utrecht, and was not declared open by that of Paris, consequently could not be accessible, we cannot take upon us to say; but these two articles surely got admission into the Quarterly Review during the absence of Mr. Croker on that voyage of discovery.

A person of the name of Shelley has published a poem called *the Revolt of Islam*, with divers other compositions in verse. This has put Mr. Gifford in a marvellous passion; and, accordingly, we are treated with some diverting contortions of language in the seventh article, which is devoted to this subject. Some time ago it was *imagined*, that Miss Hannah More, that juvenile maiden, had, to quote the words of the reviewer, "borne a child," no doubt a babe of grace, to Mr. Wilberforce. About as relevant to the truth of religion as was this story, is the farrago of personal abuse, in this article, to the merits of Shelley's publications. By what infatuation of self-delusion Mr. Gifford takes upon himself to be the Cato of the age, we are utterly incapable of conceiving. The man has some small ability in the way of scolding and slandering; but he should confine himself to the Books, and leave delinquent authors to the laws.

Mr. Parnell, a member of the opposition side of the House of Commons, by publishing a tale called *Maurice and Berghetta*, has subjected himself, in the eighth article, to an insinuation of having perjured himself in taking the oath as a member of parliament.—"If," says the reviewer,—"if, on the other hand, Mr. Parnell be really a Protestant." This is sufficient to show to what daring and desperate lengths the political miscreants connected with the Quarterly Review carry their audacity. The question, to be sure, is put hypothetically, in order to save themselves from justice; but the accusation is too palpable to be mistaken. It is this abominable and spiteful trash that renders the work, notwithstanding the occasional talent shown in it, a disgrace to every gentleman's table; and we say this with the more particular emphasis, as the article in question is followed by one on the *Narrative and Romantic Poems of the Italians*, so widely different, that it is difficult to imagine by what accident the two pieces of criticism should be found together. The one is a vulgar tissue of malicious misrepresentation; the other, a learned, fair, and manly disquisition, applicable to the subject in hand, and

un sollte with any ungentlemanly personalities. It is obvious that the sins of the writer are mainly offensive, because he is an opposition member of parliament; and moreover, because in and out of parliament, he advocates the restoration of his Catholic countrymen to their rights. The reviewer is very wroth that the wrongs of Ireland are anywise referable to the English government. He says, "Ireland, for the last century, has, in every thing that relates to morals, manners, and domestic economy, (the points in which she is most deficient,) *been governed by herself*. An English viceroy, and generally, but not always, an English chief-secretary, have been nominally and ostensibly at the head of the political government; but the real power of the whole internal legislative economy of the country has been in the hands of the Irish themselves." This is a summary judgment truly. Yet, during the greater part of the last century, four-fifths of the Irish could not vote for a member to parliament; nor, at any time, could one of this great majority sit in parliament; and, of the fifth, or nominally ruling faction, the most complying were returned for the rotten boroughs, the members and patrons of which, under English influence, parcelled among themselves all the honours and offices in this *self-governing* country. Once the Irish House of Commons did shew a symptom of independence in respect to the regency question, and for that principally the Irish parliament was abolished. The reviewer knows nothing of Ireland, not even the names of its divisions: there is no shire of Wicklow,—no Wicklowshire in Ireland.

But the present number of this Review is not so offensive in this respect as formerly, and we attribute the change entirely to the circumstance of the proprietor having procured new contributors; for the articles of the old originals possess, as we have gently noticed, all their peculiar characteristics undiminished, though denied their wonted pre-eminence. It is not indeed to be expected, that he will turn off Croker, Southey, and Gifford, at once, but he will gradually abridge their limits, till the poor men, convinced that they are as much despised by their patron as they are by the public, will, under the pretext of their merits being neglected, bounce off in a pet; and, through the pages of the *New Times*, endeavour to rave at the *Quarterly Review* as a jacobin publication.

For

*For the Monthly Magazine.*  
**ACTUAL PRESENT STATE of the PRESS  
 in FRANCE.**

BY the Charter of 1814, the liberty of the press was secured to the French people, so far as mere pledges of kings are a security for any popular right; but, as the French had no better pledge, so every species of equivocation has attended the admission of this grand privilege. At length, the clamours of the whole nation produced concessions, and the right has been admitted by THREE LAWS, passed in 1819; each of which we propose to submit to our readers, as they have not hitherto been laid before the English public. We extract them from the eloquent and luminous work on the Constitutions of France, just published, by that enlightened statesman and illustrious patriot, COUNT LANJUINAIS; and, as no similar view of the principles of the Revolution has hitherto appeared, we recommend his work to the attention of every philosophical politician in Europe.

*Laws for the Suppression of Crimes and Offences, committed by Means of the Press, or by any other Mode of Publication.*

The following is the preliminary formula adapted to the occasion: "Louis, &c. May 17, 1819.—We have proposed, the Chambers have adopted, we have ordained, and do ordain," as follows.

**CHAP. I.—Of Public Provocation, or Incitement to Crimes and Offences.**

**Art. 1.** Whosoever shall provoke, that is, stimulate, or incite, the actor or actors to the commission of any crime or offence, considered as such in law, whether verbally or by using threats, in places of public resort, or by crying in the streets, or by writing, printing, designing, engraving, paintings or emblems, intended for sale, or by fixing placards to draw public notice; such person shall be considered as an accomplice of the said act, and shall be punished accordingly.

**2.** Whosoever, by any of the means aforesaid, shall provoke or incite any other to commit one or more crimes, although the said purpose or design shall not be carried into effect, shall be imprisoned for a term of not less than three months, and not to exceed five years; and shall be fined in a sum not less than 50 francs, and not exceeding 6000.

**3.** Whosoever, by any of the aforesaid ways or means, shall provoke, or incite to commit, one or more offences, but without such design or purpose being carried into effect, shall be im-

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sioned for a term not less than three days, or exceeding two years; and shall be fined in a sum of not less than 30 francs, or exceeding 4000; or to be subject to one only of these penalties, according to circumstances, with an exception of the case wherein the law shall have pronounced a less severe penalty against the real actor or delinquent; when the mitigation shall extend likewise to the party provoking or inciting.

**4.** Any formal attack, by any of the means specified in art. 1. infringing on the inviolability of the person of the king, on the order of succession to the throne, or against the constitutional authority of the king and the Chambers, shall be considered as instigating or inciting to the said crime, and shall be adjudged to the penalties included in art. 2.

**5.** The following shall be deemed instigations and incitements to any offence, and liable to the penalties denounced by art. 3. 1st. All seditious cries in public, though of a nature different from those which enter into the arrangement of art. 4. 2d. The degrading or removal of any public ensigns, as expressive of the royal authority, the overt act arising evidently from hatred or contempt of the said authority. 3d. The wearing in public of any signs or badges of an exterior complexion, as standards of hostile rallying, that is, such as are not authorised by the king, or according to the usages sanctioned by the police. 4th. A formal attack, by any of the means specified in art. 1. on the rights guaranteed by articles 5. and 9. of the Constitutional Charter.

**6.** Instigating or inciting, by any of the said means, to a disobedience of the laws, shall be also liable to the penalties denounced in art. 3. Nothing herein specified to be construed as derogating from any existing laws, that inflict punishment on any means of instigation not comprehended within the detail provided by the present law.

**CHAP. II.—Outrages on Public and Religious Morality, or on Good Manners.**

**8.** All such outrages on public or religious morals, or on good manners, by any of the means specified in art. 1. shall be punished with imprisonment, varying from one month to a year, and by amercement in a sum varying from 16 to 500 francs.

**CHAP. III.—Of Public Offences against the Person of the King.**

**9.** Whosoever shall commit any offence against the person of the king, by

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any of the means specified in art. 1. of the present law, shall be imprisoned for a term of not less than six months, nor exceeding five years, and be fined in a sum of not less than 500 francs, nor exceeding 10,000. The party convicted shall, moreover, be precluded from any or from all the rights mentioned in art. 42. of the Penal Code for a space of time equal to that of his imprisonment: the time to be reckoned from the day whereon the period of his punishment shall terminate.

**CHAP. IV.—Of Public Offences against any of the Members of the Royal Family, against the Chambers, Sovereign Princes, and the Heads of Foreign Governments.**

10. Any offence, by any of the means detailed in art. 1. against the members of the royal family, shall render liable to imprisonment for a term of not less than one month, nor exceeding three years, and to be amerced in a sum of not less than 100 francs, nor exceeding 5000.

11. Any one offending, by any of the said ways, against the Chambers, or either of them, shall be imprisoned for a term of not less than one month, nor exceeding three years, and shall be fined in a sum of not less than 100 francs, nor exceeding 5000.

12. Any one offending, by any of the said ways, against the persons of sovereign princes, or those of the heads of foreign governments, shall be imprisoned for a term of not less than one month, nor exceeding three years, and shall be fined in a sum of not less than 100 francs, nor exceeding 5000.

**CHAP. V.—Of Defamation and Public Injuries.**

13. In the publication of any fact, wherein a blemish shall be cast on the honour or consideration of the person or associated body to whom the said fact is imputed, every such allegation or imputation is a defamation. Every expression that may be considered as outrageous, conveying an idea of contempt or invective, but not connected with the imputation of any fact, amounts to an injury.

14. Such defamation and such injury, committed by any of the means enounced in art. 1. of the present law, will be liable to punishments modified according to the following circumstances.

15. Defamation or injury, when intentional, against the courts, tribunals, or other constituted bodies, shall incur the penalty of imprisonment for not less

than fifteen days, nor exceeding two years, and be subject to a fine of not less than 50 francs, nor exceeding 5000.

16. Defamation directed against any depositary or agent of public authority, for any points of fact immediately connected with his function, shall incur imprisonment for a term of not less than eight days, nor exceeding eighteen months, and shall be liable to amercedment in a sum of not less than 50 francs, nor exceeding 3000. The imprisonment and fine may be adjudged either separately and exclusively, or following one another, as circumstances may require.

17. Defamation directed against ambassadors, ministers-plenipotentiary, envoys, their deputies, or other diplomatic agents, accredited as such, shall incur imprisonment for a term of not less than eight days, nor exceeding eighteen months, and a fine of not less than 50 francs, nor exceeding 3000, or one of these two penalties exclusively, according to circumstances.

18. Defamation of individuals to be punished with imprisonment, from five days to the term of a year, and with a fine of from 25 francs to 2000, or be liable to one of these penalties exclusively, according to circumstances.

19. Injury or injurious treatment of the persons designated by articles 16. and 17. of the present law, to be punishable with imprisonment of not less than five days, nor exceeding one year, and a fine of a sum of not less than 25 francs, nor exceeding 2000; or one of these punishments to be enforced exclusively, according to circumstances. An injury against individuals to be punished by a fine of from 16 francs to 500.

Notwithstanding the above, such injury as does not imply the imputation of some notorious vice, or that may not be considered as connected with public relations, shall remain as heretofore amenable to the pains and penalties of the simple police.

**CHAP. VI.—General Dispositions, or Clauses of Exception.**

21. Motions or speeches made or held in either of the two Chambers, with all reports printed by order of one of the Chambers, shall be exempt from the aforesaid penal provisions, nor shall they serve as a plea whereon to found any action.

22. Nor shall printed relations that may appear in any of the journals or newspapers, transcribing *bona fide* the proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies,

ties, be called in question in any court of justice.

23. The speeches delivered, or the writings produced, in courts of judicature, shall not be made the ground of any action for defamation or injury: but this not to restrict the judges of any such court from deciding summarily, or pronouncing a sentence of suppression, relative to injurious or defamatory writings, and condemning the party or parties in suitable damages. The judges may also, in the like case, lay their injunctions on the advocates and official attendants, or even suspend them from their functions. The term of this suspension not to exceed six months: in case of repetition, not to be less than one year, or to exceed five at the furthest. Provided, however, that defamatory acts, foreign to the cause, may be liable to an action, whether as relating to the public, or in a civil cause between the parties, the tribunals previously sanctioning the measure; and, in all cases, there will lie a plea for a civil action of third persons.

24. The printers of any writings, the authors of which may be arraigned by virtue of the present law, and who may have complied with the obligations prescribed in title 11. of the law of the 21st of October, 1814, shall not be called in question for the simple fact of printing the said writings, unless they shall have acted therein knowingly and designedly, as is expressed in article 60. of the penal code, which defines the complex relations involved in the fact.

25. In case of repetition of the said crimes or offences included within the present law, the court may proceed to such additional penalties as are recapitulated in the 1st book, chap. iv. of the Penal Code.

26. The following articles, 102, 217, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 374, 375, 377, of the Penal Code; and the law of Nov. 9, 1815, are abrogated by the present law.

All the other provisions of the Penal Code, not abrogated by the present law, shall continue to be in force.

Given at Paris, May 17, year of grace, 1819. Louis.

[The second and third Laws will be given in our next.]

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

ACCORDING to a report published in almost all the English newspapers, about eighteen months ago, of a meeting held in London, to commem-

orate the tri-centenary of the Reformation, a Reverend gentleman is said to have affirmed, that, whilst the French were in possession of the Roman capital, the Protestant worship was established in Rome; and that, as soon as his Holiness was restored, the meeting was suppressed, the members persecuted in various ways, and obliged to leave the Roman territory.

I believe I am the only native of Great Britain, now in London, who happened to be in Rome whilst the Papal dominions were annexed to those of France; and I can assure you, from my own personal knowledge, that no Protestant meeting was established in Rome whilst the French were there; and, consequently, it is impossible that it could have been dispersed, or its members persecuted, by the present pontiff.

It is true, that, soon after the fall of Napoleon, some fanatical priests conducted themselves ridiculously, by declaiming, in the squares and public places of Rome, against heretics, science, and philosophy; but, as soon as it was represented that the Catholic religion had been re-established by heretics, the Jesuits, who were the ordinary preachers on these occasions, changed their tactics, and declared war against freemasons, and their associates. A second representation was made to the Roman government, in which it was suggested, that illiberal declamations could produce no good effect, and might probably give offence to the northern nations, as several of their sovereigns, and a great part of their best-informed citizens, belonged to masonic institutions. The Jesuits, whose rage for making proselytes is past, and whose sole object is to enjoy in quiet the good things of this life, seeing the danger of exposing a respectable and numerous body of men to popular fury, turned their anathemas against the Liberals, without defining exactly what they meant. Their conduct was, no doubt, highly reprehensible; but it would not become an enlightened people, like the British, to condemn the Romans for the foolish extravagance of a few monks, who, perhaps, had been themselves the victims of oppressive laws.

Unfortunately, intolerance and fanaticism are not confined to Italy. They are to be met with in every country of Europe; nor are the dignitaries of the church of England entirely without the sphere of their influence. We have seen some of their discourses, which recommend persecution, slavery, and death,

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death, instead of breathing peace and goodwill towards all men, in conformity to the doctrines of the meek and lowly Jesus.

It is since the return of his Holiness from his imprisonment in France, that the English have publicly opened a chapel in the palace of Ceva, without the least interruption from the Roman government. I myself drew up the articles, in consequence of which a part of the palace was converted into a temporary chapel; and the freedom with which they are permitted to worship the Deity agreeable to the dictates of their conscience, can be attested by many hundreds of my countrymen now in London.

The treatment I received from the Papal government, respecting the archives of the Stuart family, and the religious habits of the country which gave me birth, will exempt me from the suspicion of being partial to the see of Rome; but a love of truth obliges me to represent things as they really are: and the same love of truth will, I hope, serve as an apology for this intrusion on the public.

R. WATSON.\*

*Southampton-street, Bloomsbury;*  
Sept. 1819.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I CONSIDER it may be rendering some of my countrymen a service, to answer the enquiries of N. J. and proceed therefore to observe, that I am a native of the county of Warwick, and have lived in the city of Philadelphia for fifteen years; have repeatedly travelled from the British provinces of New Brunswick, &c. along the United States, south and west, for upwards of a thousand miles; and consider myself fully acquainted with the country, and its inhabitants, within that tract at least.

Many of my countrymen have written lately on emigration; but still very many objects are either not noticed, or not answered satisfactorily, as respects persons wishing to migrate hither. Thus, Birkbeck has attracted numbers to his

\* We are indebted to this gentleman for the use of the Illuminated Roll, which furnishes those curious records of the early history of Britain that have added value to our late Numbers; and we learn with pleasure, that we may calculate on other favours of the same kind, in regard to some other rarities in his possession.

ED.

settlement, who, no doubt, will be weak enough to expect to find his farm, and everything in the country, resembling English farms; having fine thorn-hedges, undulating surface to the fields, here and there the rural cot and the country steeple, and so on: but, in these respects, they will be mainly disappointed.

Persons not accustomed to travel southward from England, can scarcely conceive the difference in the heat and power of the sun in summer between the latitude of 52° (Liverpool), and that of 40° (Philadelphia); much less that of the Illinois and Western country, 32° to 36°. Here we have it usually from 80° to 90° in the summer, and there it ranges up to 95°, and continues much longer: the country, in a great degree, is flat, and of course not much relieved by refreshing breezes, produced by mountainous and unlevel surface of country.

It is well known, that there is little attraction to an English emigrant northeast of the North or Hudson river, dividing the states of New York and Connecticut or Massachusetts, as the population is there sufficiently thick, and no particular facilities offer for new settlers. The western parts of the state of New York afford abundant opportunities for English or European settlers, who are farmers, or labourers generally. The northern and western parts of Pennsylvania also afford a similar chance; and these two countries (or parts of states) I consider as more suited to English migration than any other of the United States. There is nothing whatever inviting for this purpose in the state of Delaware, although lands may be bought low, (say from ten to forty dollars per acre,) and you are not far removed from the thickest settled parts of the United States, and within easy reach of the great mart of Philadelphia, and of several market-towns; and generally in a country as well inhabited as England is, on an average, in the country there. Yet, still the lands are not very good, the country aquish, and the people rather more indolent and careless, from living in a slave state; and the boundary-line from Pennsylvania is scarcely passed, without meeting a marked difference in the industry, habits, and appearance, of the country and people.

Maryland, Virginia, and all the southern and south-western states, contain increasing objections,—increasing, as you advance southward, to an English emigrant, as increasing in heat, and all the disagreeables of slavery. The states

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of Ohio and Illinois are less objectionable, as not permitting slavery: but the necessary remoteness of situation at present, as to the more improved Atlantic parts of the United States, and the great difficulty of a removal, if once settled there, would deter many, if on the spot, before deciding, instead of doing so on your side the Atlantic.

To an Englishman, I do not hesitate to say, that things will be found most suitable to his settling in the western parts of New York state, or in the northern, western, or any part of Pennsylvania. Climate, soil, habits, industry, course of life, and pursuits in general, point out Pennsylvania to me as the most eligible spot or part of country. It may be necessary to declare, as I do with perfect truth, that I am not in any shape or way, directly or indirectly, concerned or interested, nor any of my family or friends, in any lands, or objects of any kind or sort, in so deciding. Fifty solitary acres, within twenty miles of this city, purchased with a view to a retreat, bound all my possessions of the land kind on earth.

Heat of climate and slavery decide my English feelings and taste against a southern or south-western settlement for my countrymen. Very excellent situations may hereafter offer in the Mississippi country, not below 36° at most of latitude, though rather say 40° for an English habit.

Your correspondent, N. J. has wished to consider his native country "as the freest, best, and happiest," in the world: this is common to people of every nation; but England is not the "happiest" country of Europe, as compared even to France,—where the great mass of the people live more at ease, more happily, and less oppressed with political evils, even than in England. But France will always contain insuperable objections to an Englishman migrating there. Neither N. J., however, nor any man, can know the full measure of freedom, by living in any corner of Europe, that I have seen or read of. Where shall he find entire religious freedom? Where live away from the influence of an established hierarchy;—from priesthood;—from the stigma of being a dissenter from the opinions of the majority;—from the oppression of tythes, collected under the most absurd, stupid, and antiquated customs? Where, from the oppressions of a monarchy, the laws of which he has scarcely a hand in making? Where, even from the risk or chance of military

oppression, in one shape or other, sooner or later, either land or naval, to partake of contests he abhors, or be the victim of them in his person, his property, or otherwise? If England should unhappily not escape a revolution during the crisis of the transition, and its most frightful effects, from war to peace, the delusion of N. J. will be effectually dissipated: and, what has been so many years anticipated, the English government will then pass almost instantaneously to a despotism,—unless the people should prevail.

As to the "sort of workmen" necessary for N. J. to employ on a tract of 1500 acres, I would advise him most cordially to drop every idea of that till he arrive in the United States. Hands of every kind and trade can be readily obtained here, and wages are now reducing considerably, owing to the prodigious influx of strangers, Irish and English, and to the approximation of specie payments, by the withdrawing from circulation all the surplus bank-paper, and the consequent increase in the value of money. I say again to N. J. hire no hands in Europe, none of any sort or kind: most trades are exercised as dexterously and competently here as in any part of the world; and, from the earliest times, the American mechanics have been allowed to exercise a degree of skill not always found in Europe, brought on from necessity, and the difficulty of getting supplies of every article of convenience or use, to be had there. Engagements made with workmen in England are not binding here, unless voluntarily confirmed, on landing, before the British consul; and then, dubiously so, if otherwise coveted.

If "Germans" should be so particularly desired by N. J. he can obtain them here in most parts of Pennsylvania: but why Germans in particular? I would not advise N. J. to bring out female servants, although done by myself with two such; one of whom very shortly left us, with the expense of her passage out of pocket: the other, it is true, turned out very well. Such things depend more on the event than on any general principles or advice that can be laid down. My advice generally is, to bring nothing but the mere stock of clothes usually possessed by most persons, and as much money as ever they can raise. By depositing such money in the hands of some well-established and perfectly safe house, either in London or Liverpool, whose solidity and general credit

credit are undoubtedly, and well known to us here; say, in London, with Baring, Brothers, and Co.; Samuel Williams; Bainbridge and Brown; or others of equal character and notoriety. If in Liverpool, with Rathbone, Hodgson, and Co.; Cropper, Benson, and Co.; T. and W. Earle and Co.; or others; and then procuring a letter of credit from such house there to their correspondent here, authorising the emigrant to draw bills of exchange for the amount, to be sold for cash on their so drawing here. This simple mode is preferable to all others, and leaves the parties unencumbered with goods unsaleable on their arrival here; with guineas, not easily procured with you, and exported from there contrary to law; and, in the event of the loss of the ship at sea, the property would be lost to the family or connexion of the emigrant. English goods of most kinds are retailed as low or lower here than in London; and, should some few articles cost more, the difference would be no object, when set against the mistakes and loss that might occur by bringing goods or merchandize not worth its cost on arrival. I therefore again say to all my countrymen, bring nothing but yourselves, and as much money as possible, in the shape of bills of exchange, as above described. The absurd advice of W. Fearon is to bring ploughs, if bound to Illinois. I can only say, that, two years ago, I saw an English complex plough, that had been imported by Mr. Bakewell, (of the great breeder's family in England,) and had cost ten pounds sterling at least, in perfect order, but was sold, with his other goods, when quitting his farm, twenty-two miles north-west of this city, for the petty sum of sixty cents. (about 2s. 9d. sterling). In fact, the American ploughs are far best suited to the country.

An English friend of mine, a farmer, three years here from near Wisbeach, has just purchased a fine farm, forty-two miles turnpike-road from hence, near a village in Chester county, 220 acres, for the excessive low price of  $18\frac{3}{5}$  an acre (about four guineas only): it was bought at Sheriff's sale, with excellent buildings. STAT NOMINIS UMBRA.

Philadelphia; July 10.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ONCE more (with your leave) on the subject of Rhubarb, and then, I believe, I have done.

The experience of another year has not only confirmed me in the various particulars I before stated to the public, by your favour, (see vol. 44, p. 127, and vol. 46, p. 21,) but it has enabled me to give some additional ones, which may not be devoid of interest; so that, having exhibited myself as the champion of an article abounding with so many excellent properties, I should not suffer any of them to be overlooked, and thereby subject myself to the reproach of not making the best of a case of my own choice.

I had mentioned before, that the largest stem I had seen weighed nineteen ounces; but I have since had some in my possession, from the garden of Mr. Willmore, a gentleman in this neighbourhood, which weighed  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. without any of the leaf, and which were  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet in length,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in the largest circumference and 4 in the smallest, and the leaf 3 feet 6 inches in width. This may probably, in the present state of its cultivation, be the greatest perfection it has attained, as his soil was deep, and dug from an adjoining pool, with the addition of stable manure, and the bed sufficiently near the pool to admit some moisture through the embankment.

Among the various uses to which it might be applied, it occurred to me, from its similarity in taste and texture to the rough cyder-apple of our country, that it might, like that, be made to produce an excellent, cheap, and abundant beverage. To ascertain which, I obtained a small quantity of juice at the beginning of July. I exposed this to a temperature of from seventy to eighty degrees, but could not produce any fermentation: I then added some sugar, but without effect, and succeeded by the addition of a little yeast. This in part convinced me that it contained none of the saccharine matter so essential to fermentation; but, unwilling to let it pass without every mode of trial, and considering that the crude apple of July might be very different in its qualities to the mellowed one of September, and, by analogy, the same with rhubarb, I repeated my experiment on a larger scale the beginning of the present month. Having no press, I was obliged to have recourse to hand-pressure; and, in this imperfect way, I found I could make a produce of 7 pints from 10 lbs. of the stalks: I suppose that, with proper means, 8 or 9 pints might be extracted; which, according to my former estimate, would be about 7 quarts annually to the square yard. The quantity now prepared

pared I divided into four equal parts, and exposed to the same degree of warmth as before, thus:

1. — the juice only.
2. — do. with sugar.
3. — do. with yeast only.
4. — do. with yeast and sugar.

the quantity of sugar in the proportion of  $\frac{1}{2}$  a pound to a quart. Of these, Nos. 1. and 3. could not be forced into fermentation; No. 2. did well at the end of about thirty-six hours' exposure; and No. 4. fermented freely for about eighteen hours: and I thus found, that though I had not succeeded in producing a cyder without the expense of sugar, yet, from its very promising appearance, I should, in due time, have a rich and full-bodied wine at little more than 1s. 6d. per gallon. Perhaps  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a pound would be necessary to a quart, to ensure its keeping: as I find this is the general proportion adopted by our good housewives with those fruits that appear to contain but little sugar: this can only be ascertained by time; and I have prepared both for the sake of the experiment. Allowing, then, for the value of the rhubarb, and a third more sugar, if necessary, with every other expense, it would not exceed 2s. 6d. per gallon. I am no wine drinker, nor an advocate for it in others; but, as long as the prejudice runs so much in its favour, it is well to make the best of it. Another important advantage to which, I think, this liquor might be applied, would be as a vegetable acid in many of our manufactories. I am informed, that large quantities of fruit, and particularly of pears, are used in the cotton trades, to assist in the various preparations of colours. To what extent this is, or may be required, I have no means of judging; but, certainly, here is the capability of an abundant supply. It contains the citric and tartaric acids: whether the liquid or the crystallized form would be most convenient for the use of the manufacturers, is their own concern.

Indepositing my plants, five years ago, though I did not weigh them, they could not exceed 1lb. each; those of them which remained undisturbed to the last spring, I then found to produce a bulk equal to a cube of eighteen inches; and, perhaps, to weigh from 30 to 40lbs. so that there appeared an annual increase in each of 6 or 7lbs. which, as before stated, would yield a full pound when perfectly dried. I can now farther say, that, having freely supplied my neighbours with the powder as a medi-

cine, they as freely testify as to its efficacious qualities, fully authorizing the opinion, that it is equal to the foreign article. These roots, when trimmed of half their bulk for the purpose of drying, or for new plants, were again deposited, and seem to produce as much as if they had been undisturbed. Whether the powder so obtained might be made useful as a vegetable paint, I can only suggest; it is more than probable that it may have been tried, and, for aught I know, it may be in use; at all events, I see no reason to suppose the trial would prove abortive. The acid may be much strengthened by evaporation: if about a fourth part be thus extracted, it will be found to possess some powerful qualities, which experience, no doubt, may turn to account. With respect to preserving the produce for winter's supply, I have tried various ways. Considering the close texture of the skin of the apple as being its preservative, I thought the rhubarb might, to a certain degree, be managed in the same manner; and, cutting the stems into lengths of about six inches, I seared the ends with a hot iron to prevent evaporation, and then placed the pieces in dry saw-dust, but they soon became mouldy, and perished. Boiling the stems in their own juice with sugar, will produce a rich jam; but this is not so well for pastry; and I also found it has a tendency to fermentation. The best method, I believe, is to cut them into pieces about square, and, spreading them on a pan, dry them in an oven till the moisture is almost spent; then place them in a jar in regular layers, sprinkling a little sugar between each, and pressing the whole, to combine them. When brought into use, they will be found to resume something like their original form, and to have retained their original qualities. J. LUCKCOCK.

Birmingham; Sept. 7, 1819.

#### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

A DESCRIPTION of the BEAVER, in CANADA; by JOSEPH SANSUM, esq. of New York.

THAT sagacious and persevering animal, the Beaver, is the proper emblem of republican America, and was so adopted by Franklin, in his designs for the continental bills. His merits have been strangely overlooked by European naturalists. They would have found him an exception to their favourite theory, that Nature, for some unknown reason, has a tendency to belittle her productions upon the new continent.

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In the deep recesses of Canadian forests, where the beaver is undisturbed by man, he is a practical example of almost every virtue. Ask now, said Solomon, the beasts, and they shall teach thee. The Indians were in the habit of prognosticating the mildness or severity of the ensuing winter, from the quantity of provisions laid-in by the beavers for their winter's stock.

The beaver is a pattern of conjugal fidelity and paternal care. Laborious, thrifty, frugal, honest, watchful, and ingenious. He submits to government in the republican form for the benefits of political association; but is never known, in the most powerful communities, to make depredations upon his weaker neighbours.

On the first arrival of Europeans in Canada, the beaver was found of the size of four feet in length, and the weight of fifty or sixty pounds; but all animals, hunted for their furs, or skins, have become much less, or rather have been prevented from becoming so large, as they were before the approach of civilized man. He is now rarely met with of a greater length than three feet, or a greater weight than twenty-five to thirty pounds.

The back of this remarkable animal rises like an arc. His teeth are long, broad, strong, and sharp. Four of these, two above and two below, are called incisors. These teeth project one or two inches, and are curved like a gouge. The toes of his fore-feet are separated, as if designed to answer the purpose of fingers. His hind feet are fitted with webs, adapted to the purpose of swimming. His tail is a foot long, an inch thick, and five or six inches broad; it accordingly serves the purpose of a trowel in plastering his dam.

Wherever a number of these animals come together, they immediately combine, in society, to perform the common business of constructing their habitations; apparently acting under the most intelligent design. Though there is no appearance indicating the authority of a chief or leader, yet no contention or disagreement is ever observed among them.

When a sufficient number of them is collected to form a town, the public business is first attended to; and, as they are amphibious animals, provision is to be made for spending their time, occasionally, both in and out of the water. In conformity to this law of their nature, they seek a situation which is adapted to both these purposes.

With this view, a lake or pond, sometimes a running stream, is pitched upon. If it be a lake or pond, the water in it is always deep enough to admit of their swimming under the ice. If it be a stream, it is always such a stream as will form a pond that shall be every way convenient for their purpose; and such is their forecast, that they never fix upon a situation that will not eventually answer their views.

Their next business is to construct a dam. This is always placed in the most convenient part of the stream; the form of it is either strait, rounding, or angular, as the peculiarities of the situation require; and no human ingenuity could improve their labours in these respects.

The materials they use, are wood and earth. They choose a tree on the river side which will readily fall across the stream; and some of them apply themselves with diligence to cut it through with their teeth. Others cut down smaller trees, which they divide into equal and convenient lengths. Some drag these pieces to the brink of the river, and others swim with them to the spot where the dam is forming.

As many as can find room, are engaged in sinking one end of these stakes; and as many more in raising, fixing, and securing, the other ends of them. Others are employed, at the same time, in carrying on the plastering part of the work. The earth is brought in their mouths, formed into a kind of mortar with their feet and tails; and this is spread over the intervals between the stakes, saplings and twigs being occasionally interwoven with the mud and slime.

Where two or three hundred beavers are united, these dams are from six to twelve feet thick at the bottom; at the top, not more than two or three. In that part of the dam which is opposed to the current, the stakes are placed obliquely; but on that side where the water is to fall over, they are placed in a perpendicular direction.

These dams are sometimes a hundred feet in length, and always of the exact height which will answer their purposes.

The ponds thus formed sometimes cover five or six hundred acres. They generally spread over grounds abounding with trees and bushes of the softest wood, maple, birch, poplar, willow, &c. and, to preserve the dams against inundation, the beaver always leaves sluices near the middle, for the redundant water to pass off.

When the public works are completed, the beavers separate into small companies, to build cabins or houses for themselves. These are built upon piles, along the borders of the pond. They are of an oval construction, resembling a beehive; and they vary from four to ten feet in diameter, according to the number of families they are to accommodate.

These dwellings are never less than two stories high, generally three; and sometimes they contain four apartments. The walls of these are from two to three feet thick, formed of the same materials with the dams. On the inside they are made smooth, but left rough without, being rendered impenetrable to rain. The lower story is about two feet high, the second is formed by a floor of sticks covered with mud, and the upper apartment terminates with an arched roof. Through each floor there is a passage, and the uppermost floor is always above the level of the water.

Each of these huts has two doors, one on the land side, to admit of their going out and seeking provision that way; another under the water, and below where it freezes, to preserve their communication with the pond.

No association of people can possibly appear more happy, or be better regulated, than the tribe of beavers. The male and female always pair. In September they lay-up their winter's stock, which consists of bark, and the tender twigs of trees. Then commences the season of love and repose; and during the winter they remain within, every one enjoying the fruits of his own labour without pilfering from any other.

Towards spring the females bring forth their young, to the number of three or four. Soon after, the male retires to gather firs and vegetables, as the spring opens; but the dam remains at home, to nurse and rear-up their young. The male occasionally returns home, but not to tarry, until the end of the year: yet, if any injury should happen to their works, the whole society are soon collected, by some unknown means, and they join all their forces to repair the injury which has been sustained.

Whenever an enemy approaches their village, the beaver who first perceives the unwelcome stranger, strikes on the water with his tail, to give notice of the approaching danger; and the whole careful tribe instantly plunge into the water. Let us hear no more of the half-reasoning elephant: he is but a ninny to the beaver of America.

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The fur of this wonderful animal, which is so much prized in commerce, is an interior coat, there being a double growth of it over all parts of the body; the outer and longer being of an inferior quality, while the inner, being thus preserved from air and injury, is thick, fine, and as soft as silk. The sacks which contain the precious oil, used in medicine under the name of castoreum, lie concealed behind the kidneys.

They vary very much in colour. The most esteemed shade is black, and they have been found perfectly white; but the general colour of the species is a chesnut-brown.

In a state of nature, undisturbed by barbarous and selfish man, this provident animal lives fifteen or twenty years, and prepares the way for several generations, adapting his dwellings to the increase of his family.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## THE GERMAN STUDENT.

No. X.

BODMER.

AFTER dwelling on Kleist and Gleim, it would be natural to survey the rest of the contiguous and contemporary group of Berlin poets, such as Ramler, the German Horace, and Lessing, the fabulist and comedist. But of these men enough has been said already. In your ix. vol. p. 463, there is a concise account of Ramler, accompanied with translated specimens; and in your xlvi. vol. p. 430, one of his finest monodramas has been given entire. Of Lessing you have spoken with exuberance, vol. xx. p. 38; xxi. p. 400; xxii. p. 27 and 131; xxiii. p. 423; xxiv. p. 336; and xxvi. p. 154.

Uz hardly deserves any detail of attention. He flourished at Anspach. His poems were collected during the year 1772 in two octavo volumes, which include lyric poems, the best of which have a pious turn; a didactic poem on the Art of Cheerfulness; and a light epopea, entitled the Victory of Love. The Ode to Spring had the merit of founding the use of Latin metres in German language. Uz is the Watts of Germany, whose sapphic ode produced in England a like extensive effect.

Bodmer was born at Greifenberg, near Zurich, in 1698, and christened by his father, an ecclesiastic, with the names John Jacob. Laboriously instructed, he would already, in his twelfth year, make Latin verses, and construe Greek

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with ease. To Ovid's *Metamorphoses* he was peculiarly attached; and delighted to compare the original with a German translation, modernized by Wickram from the old one of Albrecht von Halberstadt.

Intended for the church, he was sent to the college at Zurich; but he listened with disgust to the unintelligible jargon of dogmatic theology, and sought for more rational amusement in the *Essays of Montaigne*, and in the all-examining argumentations of Bayle. When the time for ordination approached, he refused to make the necessary subscriptions and professions of faith, preferring, like Milton, a blameless silence before the sacred office of speaking, bought and begun with servitude and forswearing.

Bodmer's father could not, or would not, afford to maintain his son in idleness; but sent the youth, almost immediately after his return home, in 1717, to Bergamo in Italy, where a subordinate mercantile situation had been obtained. This occupation suited the clerk as little as he suited the employer. Lexicons instead of ledgers were found on Bodmer's desk, and he posted citations into his common place book more assiduously than entries and invoices. He associated little with his fellow-clerks, and was quizzed by them for his abstemiousness from wine, from women, and from music. His earnings were all expended on books. After some remonstrances against these singularities, he was dismissed, as unfit for trade, and returned to his father's house.

Thence he removed to Zurich, and gave a course of historic lectures, which led to his obtaining a college-tutorship in that department: he collected but a thin audience, and too frequently mounted the rostrum in slovenly attire; but his lectures examined Swiss history with laborious micrology.

At this time Bodmer took part in an antiquarian magazine called the *Helvetic Library*; and was the editor of the Zurich Charter, of Kistler's Account of the Barons' (*Twingherren*) War; of Kürenhmeister's *Gesta Monasterii S. Galli*; of Myconii *Bellum Capellanum*; of the commentary *De Tumultu Bernensium*; and of other keep-worthy documents. He wrote for the same work a Life of Malleolus; many illustrations of the annals of the fourteenth century; and he began an especial History of the Town of Zurich, which his fellow-citizens thought deficient in the narration of meteoric phenomena, of floods, con-

tagions, and fires. Bodmer, with ambitious civism, also attempted to dramatize some striking portions of Zurichian history, in three long gothic tragedies, not intended for the stage, entitled *Brun*, *Schöno*, and *Stussi*. Nor was this activity to illustrate the place of his abode lost on the corporation: they assigned to his lectureship an additional salary, and a professorial title.

Notwithstanding these toils, Bodmer had found time to learn English, chiefly in the *Spectator*; and, in 1721, assisted by his friend Breitinger, he set up a weekly paper at Zurich, after the manner of Addison's, which includes many discussions of the theory of criticism, and probably awakened the attention of Sulzer to a topic which he afterwards exhausted.

By a most industrious use of his pen, added to the increased income of his professorship, Bodmer more than supplied his very limited wants. In 1727 he married prudently: his wife's dower and various inheritances bettered his condition; but his children all died young: one of them, a son, he has lamented in an elegy. In 1737 he was chosen to be an alderman of Zurich, or one of the great council. His antiquarian taste followed him into the corporation. He edited, successively, many of the elder poets of his nation,—Canitz, Wernicke, Opitz, and the Swabian minstrels. He prepared notices and extracts of several unpublished manuscript poems of an old date; and he translated, from the English, various ballads, of analogous character and antiquity to those which he had edited at home:

Bodmer had lived nearly half a century before he published anything in verse. On a sudden he seemed to have acquired the facility of versification, and to display it with almost metromaniac eagerness. He translated Milton's *Paradise Lost*; and, under the title *Zilla*, published an imitation of it, in which he supposes an analogous temptation realized in another planet: but the woman alone falls, and the man remains faithful to the behest of his Maker. The catastrophe is brought about by the creation of a new Eve instead of the expelled one; and, with this second marriage, the untemptable Adam is extremely delighted. He also composed a poem on the *Deluge*, in twelve books, which is his best work, and several minor epopeas, or bucolic narratives, relative to Jacob, Rachel, Dinah, Joseph, and other patriarchal characters.

\* Indefatigable,

Indefatigable, but not fastidious, Bodmer translated into German hexameters the whole Iliad, the Odyssey, the Rape of Helen, the Rape of Europa, and the Argonautics of Apollonius Rhodius. If he had ever had any high poetic reputation, one would suppose him pensioned by the booksellers to acknowledge the works of others,—so insufficient seems an individual life for so much rhythmic effusion.

Yet this is not all: he modernized several metrical romances, Sir Percival, Conradius of Swabia, Hedwig of Gleichen, Hildebold, and the Sister's Revenge. He wrote some tales in verse, among which occurs Inkle and Yarico. He versified some fables, and he began an epic poem on the Discovery of America, of which five cantos were printed, under the title Colombona.

This poetic fury appears to have been first enkindled in Bodmer by the appearance of the five first books of Klopstock's Messiah. In his Zurich Spectator, he immediately printed some critical commentaries, in which he extolled the young genius, or rather seraph, to the skies, and congratulated Germany on the birth and bloom of a more than Virgil. Bodmer enjoyed at that time a high authority for critical wisdom: his editions of the antiquated poets were in vogue, and implied a vast range of poetic reading: his intimacy with Breitinger and Sulzer, gave to his personal opinion the weight of a verdict by a special jury. No wonder that his panegyric of Klopstock was ratified by the pious feelings and national pride of all Germany. Poems long feel the effects of their early fortunes: there is so much of prejudice in all questions of taste, that, without the corroborative sympathy of others, we should often mistrust our own appreciation. It is with the fancy as with the palate;—at a fashionable table the caviare is relished, which would be despised on ship-board. The service was great and lasting which the critical praise of Bodmer had bestowed on Klopstock's writings: it was repaid by odes of imperishable beauty. This interchange of flattery increased the wish for personal acquaintance. Bodmer invited and drew Klopstock to Zurich in 1750; and was not a little disappointed, after detaining the illustrious guest some time under his roof, to find, in the supposed angel and anointed of the Lord, a fondness for young and free society of both sexes. To Bodmer, whose youth had been guided by severely puritanic maxims, such habits appeared

little less than an impious profanation of the poet's high and hallowed destiny: while, to Klopstock, who was superstitiously orthodox, the rational heresies of Bodmer appeared licentious and alarming,—so that they separated with a somewhat diminished reciprocal veneration.

A year or two after this visit, Wieland came to see the lakes and Bodmer. The latter had been composing his Noah, and gave it to Wieland to read, as the work of a young friend. Luckily, Wieland's urbanity inspired a flattering sentence. Not so another friend, who, after Bodmer had published anonymously the five first cantos, sent him, for insertion in the Zurich Spectator, a very harsh critique of the work. Bodmer printed the censure entire, and thanked the author for his communication,—thus lending, like Aristides, a hand to his own condemnation.

Bodmer did not shun the practical business of his office, but was put on several committees of the corporation for the care of bastards and orphans, for the education of the children of the poor, and for the arbitration of the differences with Geneva. In the troubles of Geneva, which broke out in 1777, he took a marked interest; but, though passionately fond of Rousseau's writings, sided with the magistracy, not with the citizenry. He was no speechifier; but preferred talking over such business in a walk with those friends who acted with him: and in this way his advice often swayed his party.

Bodmer lived to a great age, and incurred that heaviest grievance of longevity,—the successive loss of his oldest and dearest friends. Latterly he would stroll along the Limmat, and call aloud by name those that were gone, and seemed to think their ghosts might heed his notice. His greatest loss was a niece, who supplied to him the place of a daughter, and whose attentions to his age he had determined to reward by the bequest of his property.

After holding for fifty years his professorial chair, he resigned in favour of a Mr. Fuessli, who pronounced, at his inauguration, a fine eulogy of Bodmer. His figure is described as tall and thin, his complexion latterly sallow, his hair scarcely at all gray, his forehead high, his nose Grecian, his eyes dark, his eyebrows thick and overhanging. His conversation, like his writings, was copious to exuberance, and good-humoured, though often ironical. He willingly wore a fur-cap and a girdled bed-gown.

A History of the German Language lay unfinished in his desk at the period of his decease, which took place on the 2d January, 1783, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. His will, which had been re-made after the loss of his niece, contained many charitable bequests; among them, he gives his house and garden to the girls'-school, his books and manuscripts to the city-library.

The best of Bodmer's works, his *Noah*, is known by a good English translation; but the most original of his poems is an unfinished epopea on the voyage of Columbus, of which a short analysis may amuse. The *Madoc* of the Poet-laureate is in nothing indebted to this analogous effort.

The first canto exhibits the two vessels under Colombo's command, sailing in the midst of the Atlantic Ocean. Sepulveda, Las-Casas, and other officers, converse with the commander on the prospect of finding land. While Colombo is dissenting on the symptoms of their approaching the bounds of the ocean, a bird of paradise alights on the mast, and is hailed as a decisive omen of success. All appear full of hope;—they hold a festival;—and Lopez sings, after the repast, a devout prophetic ode. Zephon and Ithuriel, cherubs to whom the two ships has been committed by the God of Providence, perch on the respective decks, and hold high converse.

The second canto opens with a violent tropical storm, which separates the two ships, and infuses despondence into the crews. Colombo learns, from Martin Beheim's ghost in vision, that Xagua, a demon worshipped by the savages of Hayti and Guanabani, has excited this tempest; by its means has washed overboard Sacredo, the captain of the accompanying vessel; and has himself assumed the form of Sacredo, to inspire mutiny and return. Colombo again meets with the lost ship, and goes on-board: he permits the timid to return to Spain with Sacredo, and calls into his own ship all the adventurous: a majority stand by him. The corpse of the real Sacredo comes floating by, on which Colombo charges the demon with illusion. Ithuriel touches with his spear the fiend, and Xagua resumes his native shape, and vanishes in thunder.

Canto III.—Xagua exhibits prodigies in the island tending to excite alarm: he flies over to Yucatan, and convenes the gods of Mexico to assist in expelling the Christian antagonist. Chiska and other demons agree to unite their efforts. Meanwhile Colombo's ship is visited by

a tired snipe, which alights in the rigging. He orders it to be fed with wheat, and lets it go. It flies toward the south-west. He directs his pilot to steer accordingly, and at length they descry land. A creek is perceived, where they cast anchor, and row ashore. The savages of Guanabani receive them in a friendly manner.

Canto IV.—Xagua endeavours to inspire hostile suspicions of the whites, and sends his priest, Bibby, to indispose the cacique Hatuni against them. But Bibby, like another Balaam, is compelled to bless whom he set out to curse, the angel Zephon having appeared to him in the way. The savages interchange presents with the whites. Curiosity collects them from afar. Bledia, a Spaniard, attaches himself to Lamisa, a Caribee woman; she teaches him to distinguish the wholesome from the pernicious fruits, and to smoke the piciel, or tobacco-leaf; he dwells in her hut, and writes a note to Sepulveda, which her brother, Xaria, carries. The surprise of the savage, at finding his message explained in it, is prettily depicted.

Canto V.—Bledia induces Lamisa to come with him to the ships, and to receive baptism. He relates to Colombo what he has learnt of the manners of the savages by dwelling with his mistress. Xagua stirs up the Caribees to avenge the rape of Lamisa. They assemble in canoes armed with arrows. Colombo desires Lamisa to threaten them with lightning and thunder unless they withdraw: they persist in the attack, and fire-arms are used: the effect humbles their animosity. Colombo, having obtained their submission, permits them to retire, on condition of being supplied with stores. He then sails further, taking with him Lamisa and her brother.

This poem might easily be abridged by a dextrous translator into an agreeable work of art: it is already quite long enough for an epopea, although Bodmer probably projected fifteen cantos more.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*  
SIR,

ON the 14th of August, 1817, that distinguished philanthropist, Mr. Robert Owen, convened a large assembly at the City of London Tavern, to whom he gave a circumstantial detail of his new view of society; and, in your Number for that month, you were kind enough to insert a few strictures which I sent you, on Mr. Owen's statement of his plan for ameliorating the condition of the poor in this country, in which I venture

venture to presume, that his scheme for reducing the poor-rate, and gradually abolishing pauperism, was plainly shown, by calculation, to be totally inadequate to the purpose in contemplation.

Mr. Owen having again called the attention of the public, at the same place, to his benevolent plan, and that under the imposing patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, I trust you will indulge me with a place for a few additional remarks on this interesting national subject.

In opening the business of the meeting on the 24th of last month, as chairman, his Royal Highness most judiciously and prudently waived any personal pledge, either for the practicability or eligibility of the project; and contented himself with representing it as meriting the attention of the humane, in the present distressed state of a large portion of the lower classes of the community.

Mr. Owen then very forcibly enlarged upon the existing difficulties and distress of the country, arising from production largely exceeding consumption, and the means of accelerated production derived from the various improvements in mechanism, applicable both to agriculture and manufactures. This position, I believe, met the unanimous concurrence of all present. He further stated, that, suddenly to abridge the use of this improved machinery, might involve the country in a worse state than that in which it is at present; and that the grand desideratum was to increase the consumption, by making it commensurate with production.

Our attention was then directed to a large model, perhaps eight or ten feet square, exhibiting a variety of structures for various domestic and social purposes, which was rather matter of amusement, than of any real use in establishing the main point, namely, the simple indispensable measure of increasing the consumption to a state of parity with production. The congregated mass of individuals occupying the settlements exhibited by the model, must maintain themselves, otherwise they become a burden to the public: but they must do more than merely maintain themselves, else how are the officers, interest of capital, &c. &c. to be paid; and, if they do more than maintain themselves, they will aggravate the general evil complained of, by adding to the production, for which they must find a market, if they can, and that without adding to the consumption.

In attending Mr. Owen's meeting, and hearing his explanation of the proposed plan, I entertained a sincere and ardent wish that something might be devised to relieve the distresses of the poor, and the difficulties of many, very many, who are called upon to contribute to the poor-rate; and painful it is to me to say, that I left the room totally disappointed: for, though the avowed position was, that relief, in the present state of things, could not be effected without bringing consumption to a level with production, I did not hear one word from Mr. Owen, or any one else, to ascertain, and explicitly exhibit, the means of effecting that indispensable purpose in his plan. Increase consumption! How, I ask, is it to be done? Impossible.

From personal acquaintance with Mr. Owen, I feel the highest respect for his benevolence; but, in a concern of this kind, truth ought to supersede all personal considerations; and, duty to the public constrains me reluctantly to say, that I consider Mr. Owen's project "the baseless fabric of a vision."

*Aug. 17, 1819. PHILOPONOS.*

P.S.—In my former remarks, as well as in the present, I have forbore to consider Mr. Owen's scheme in a political point of view, although, as a free-born Englishman, and friendly to that independency of spirit and character which gives peculiar energy to the exertions of industry in this country, I deprecate the civil and political effect of his proposed establishments.

#### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

**EULOGIUM ADMINISTRATIONIS; or a SPECIMEN of POLITICAL ARGUMENT.\***

[*Mr. G. speaks.*]

**A**S I rose weary from my desk, after ten years of abstracted study, wisely closing "Erasmus on the Praise of Folly," it struck me as astonishing, that, in the awful and infatuated times in which we live, when a ridiculous distrust and ideal sufferings seem to pervade the various classes of society;—when each party-faction boasts its leader, and a voice, through the puling newsmongers of the day;—it struck me as astonishing, I say, that no truly loyal and intrepid spirit had stept forth, to justify the measures, and vindicate the blessings, of a wise administration, to a brave, but frequently infatuated, people. From the age in which Romulus governed to that in which Montesquieu wrote, it has ever been the misfortune of

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\* See *Pursuits of Literature,*

free states to be tampered with and betrayed by the arts of demagogues; who, like scum upon the surface, will still be rising, in spite of our utmost care to clean it away. How much nobler is the opinion of the Grecian, “*οὐ μόνος οὐχία κατακύρωτος βασιλεὺς θυμάζεται*,” than that of some who would bring down the highest things to their own contemptible level. There is no antidote so effectual to this poison, which would soon contaminate the whole mass of society, as that of pointing out to the weak and the deluded their real interests; and, by reforming, as well as taming, that many-headed monster—the people, set the wicked and unholy designs of these incendiaries at defiance, or turn their patricidal arms against themselves.

The shield of political ignorance must be thrown before the people,—that the weapon of the reformer, and the anarchist, may, like evil, recoil back upon the hand that wields it. Never was authority in the higher orders, and obedience in the people, more imperatively called for than at present. *Ἵπτες εἰ αγχεσθας καλῶς, μεμαθηκότες, καὶ ἀξέχειν εἰσοντας, παρεληκυότες εἰς εἰσόσιαν;*—that we must learn to obey before we command; and no man can merit better of his country, than by opening the eyes of his countrymen, at present sealed to the light of truth by those deadly potions, administered by the hands of those who pretend to restore to life the very patients whom they destroy. If reforms indeed be necessary, it is surely the reformation of the ignorant and the blind, who know not what they wish, nor where they would walk, and only evince the turpitude and mad infatuation of those who lead them from error into destruction, by seeking (like Aesop after a wise man) for what is not to be obtained,—reform in a Commons-house, that neither requires nor asks it. Can we wonder, then, that those who interfere between a P—— and his people should be treated as intermeddlers generally are, and come off with the worst. Is not this, moreover, a metaphysical hunting after a nonentity; and can it be supposed, even by fatuity itself, that the best-educated gentlemen of the land stand in need of instruction from the very dregs of the people? This is plainly involving a contradiction: and shall an English renegado in America, with his spurious fry of sedition at home, maintain such things as these; while no loyal genius steps forward, to save a wretched people from the wizard

spells of these worse than necromantic destroyers? The spirit of royalty groans at it, even from its grave; and, in other times, a thousand pens would have flown from their stand, and stood like a porcupine before the snarling noses of the curs who first invaded the divine rights of monarchs and the church. We all know that laws, and even tyranny itself, are built upon authority; and whoever dares to shake that authority, should he not, like the criminals of old, walk desolate, and be barred even from bread and water, while none, under pain of death, should assist him? Cobbett, and his political relations, would then chant in a milder key; and the people, with the help of a quiet diet, recover their natural serenity of mind. It is now only too certain, that a greedy spirit, a voracity both of body and mind, have arisen, and appetites been awakened amongst the people, that ought not to be complied with by any provisions of Parliament. The cause of this is much to be deplored; but, as it is inherent in nature, it cannot be expected that it should totally be eradicated even by the most refined of statesmen. Foolish men have taken advantage of this feeling (which is any thing but substantial) to foist their crude opinions on the world: not reflecting, that a state is a body corporate whose members belong to separate uses, of which the people are the hands, and meant to provide for the nobler parts. It would be highly indecorous, as the fable tells us, that they should envy the belly, the grossest part of the whole. But they are far from making this distinction: then “*odi profanum vulgus et arceo.*” This is the same species of wrong-headedness that Plato complains of, “*πονερα φυσις ἔστις ἐπιλαθομένη, δημοσιας,*” &c.;—that a wicked disposition, obtaining authority, brings to pass public calamities. “*Jamque facies et saxa rotant, fugiuntque min....*” as Virgil likewise expresses it. “And t——ds and stones, a mingled shower, descend:” which leads me to suppose that Roman elections were conducted upon the English model. That a spirit of vulgarity and political immorality has lately been manifested we need no ghost to inform us, as we have employed that laudable and careful method of arriving at truth in monarchies through spies; and, as the little *will* ape the great, we hope they will become more generally useful: for, “what is politically right cannot be morally wrong,” is an established

established axiom, and on this should be established a censorship of private life and manners, which might be inspected with all the advantages which Montesquieu tells us were derived from it amongst the Romans. How many prosecutions for *crim. con.* and other peccadillos, were thus avoided in that glorious republic; and if this last word prove no bugbear objection, we would recommend to the noble author of the system a similar institution in Great Britain. It is the morals of the public that we must chiefly look to for salvation; and how happy would it be to turn the tide of reform into this beneficial channel, and thus silence the mouths of the demagogues even with their own gags: which, with the most violent temerity, they thrust into our throats, loarse with crying out against popery and in favour of Ferdinand and Louis. This is too absurd even for a tyro; but for us, who can say with the Greek, "Καλλιστόν ἐστιν οὐδέμια παιδεία βροτῶν," it is frivolous to try to impose upon us by any logical distinctions and demonstrated absurdity. We likewise trust, that the people will have sense enough to take the only revenge in their power upon the insensate jacobinical crew, and not move a jot the faster for being goaded on, which would indeed shew a slavish disposition; but let them stand boldly, like Homer's ass did, in spite of the shower of sticks and stones which the Greek lads threw; though, like the ass, they possess not the sweet motive of "being in clover" to stand still. The same people, with persevering fatuity, dare to regret the loss of paltry millions bestowed on our foreign friends Ferdinand, Louis, and Bernadotte, not sensible of the glory of having placed such men upon their thrones; but, with the craven spirit of beef-witted Falstaff, they scruple not to pick a quarrel with honour, because, forsooth, it feeds not a pust and windy abdomen. This argument, however, betrays rather the emptiness of their heads than their bellies; for what people but Jews could wish, in making a bargain, to possess both the goods and the money too? The glory was cheaply purchased; and shall we murmur that we hold a thanksgiving fast? No. "Πολεμος ἔνδοξος εἰρήνης αἰχές αἰρετοτερος;" or should we have basely sold our birthright of glory, like Esau, for a pot of porridge, (which we may want at the moment;) but which we should scorn to mention, were not the Hebrew justly stigmatised in story,

we mean in sacred writ, and stands a greedy example to Englishmen, that they should not thus compromise their honour, and hold base treaty with the belly, that has neither ears nor understanding! We should wish to hear, on the contrary, our matrons accost the wooden-legged tar or a lame dragoon in the memorable words of the Spartan woman, "μηλυπεῖτέκνον, εφη, καθ' ἐκαστον γὰρ Βερα της ιδιας αγετης επιομνηθησον;" —and, by the same patriotic rule, an Ogden ought to glory in his sufferings. In their elysium below, (for we always speak in a classical sense,) the mournful shades of a Burke and a Pitt must be pleased at such things, while the glorious actions of their illustrious disciples forbid us to despair of them. In the hands of those who know that money is of no use until it be spread, even the "*sacra auri famæ*," in taxes, is only made use of for philanthropic and generous purposes of foreign welfare, and not like mean fathers of their country, to spend upon their children at home. True citizens of the world, and tolerant churchmen, they bestow it in wiping out the sins and restoring to grace the Catholic princes and inquisitions abroad, while they nobly forego the claims of their dearest children at home. Their most malignant enemies cannot impute want of liberality in this. It bespeaks all that disinterested conduct and forgetfulness of self, that is rather to be sought for in the lives of saints and priests, than in the history of statesmen; and yields such a thorough refutation of all machiavelian principles of cunning that only this enlightened age of politicians could afford. The "*exegi monumentum aere perennius*" may be truly applied to the author of this grand system now completed; for he has left even so little æs or brass in the country to vie with his fame, that it ought to be gratefully given as a legacy, to brighten the countenance of his more shame-faced descendants. Is it not plain, however, to the meanest capacity, that they have fulfilled his most *sanguinary* promises, and acquired us a glory on which we may feast, without any fear of its intoxicating effects? Let the people unite, then, with our Juvenal, in singing their own victory, or go whistle it, to make themselves bold, like a school-boy walking over the mansions of the dead:

"Libertas pauperis hæc est,  
Pulsatus rogat, et pugnis concusus adorat,  
Ut liceat, paucis cum dentibus, inde  
reverti."—Juvenal.

[Nov. 1,

*For the Monthly Magazine.*NOTICE OF A LATE VOYAGE IN THE LEVANT,  
BY M. FREDIANI.

**M**ENIGILDE FREDIANI, advantageously known in Italy by the publication of some poetical pieces, has lately terminated a very extensive range or series of travels in Africa and the East, without accident, and without the occurrence of any circumstance to injure his health.

This gentleman set out from Leghorn in the latter end of Sept. 1817: he repaired first to Egypt, where he visited all the antiquities of the country. He ascended the Nile, explored Thebes, where he saw Lord Belmore, M. Brovetti, and Mr. Salt, then occupied in making researches. He came to Syene in the beginning of December, accompanied with Lord Belmore: he next passed on to Nubia, and crossed the tropic at Colabsi on the 15th of the same month. They visited together Premna and Pselca, and on the 25th they arrived at the second cataracts. Returning thence, they descended the Nile, and at Syout they met M. de Forbin, on his travels through the Thebais. There M. Frediani, parting from his companions, proceeded towards the Pyramids, where he found M. Belzoni attempting to penetrate into the pyramid of Cephren, that had not till then been entered. M. Frediani became a partner in his labours; and, at the end of six days, they were fortunate enough to discover the entrance to that enormous mass. They made good an entrance, but nothing appeared particularly interesting. M. Frediani went and passed the night on the point of the greatest pyramid.

At length he parted from M. Belzoni, and set forward alone for Alexandria; whence he proceeded for Cairo; and, crossing Idumæa, and the deserts of Ur and Etham, in Arabia-Petræa, he arrived in the fine country of the Philistines. Thence passing over the mountains of the tribes of Simeon and Benjamin, he came to Jerusalem at the very instant when the Greeks, in one of their solemn ceremonies, were expecting the sacred fire to come down from Heaven. He was an eye-witness to the tragical contentions that broke out soon after between the schismatic Greeks and the fathers of the Holy Land, in the chapel of the Invention of the Holy Cross.

Our traveller afterwards directed his course towards Jordan and the Red Sea: he visited Jericho, crossed the hills of

Engaddi, and halted in the valley of Mamre and Hebron. Returning by Jerusalem, he came again to Jaffa, and thence went onward to the cities of Ascalon, Azoth, Gath, and Accaron. Then turning aside for Samaria, and exploring the great Gerizim, Mount Ebal, Jacob's Well, and the city of Samaria, he arrived in Galilee across the great plain of Esdrelon. He then took a view of the lake of Tiberias, and made an analysis of the thermal waters of Emmaus.

After crossing again the region of Galilee and the Trachonitis, and making an excursion to Nazareth, he set out on a journey to Phenicia. His first object was Cesarea of Palestine, whence, proceeding on his route, he had opportunities of exploring Mount Carmel, Porphyria, St. Jean d'Acre, Tyre, Seide, and Bavut.

Thence plunging into the deep valleys of Libanus and Antilibanus, the only trees he could find there were the wild pine: he could trace no vestiges of the ancient cedars. The climate was most agreeable and salubrious, as well on the mountains as in the valleys. The temper and disposition of the inhabitants were accommodating and inviting; so that his residence there afforded him a delicious treat.

Passing over those mountains, he came to Damascus; then he went on to examine the wonderful ruins of Balbeck; and, arriving on the coast of Syria, passed through the cities of Tripoli, Tortosa, Gabala, Laodicea or Latakieh, Seleucia, and Antioch: from which last city he repaired to Aleppo, and thence to the banks of the Euphrates, the last stage of his oriental tour.

M. Frediani has thus accomplished a laborious journey of more than two thousand leagues, for the most part alone, and always attired as an European.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

PHYSICO-MORAL AND POLITICAL ILLUSTRATIONS AND APOPHTHEGMS; BY MR. LAWRENCE: WRITTEN IN THE YEAR 1797.\*

**T**HE very idea of one body of the people of a country saying to another, We will tolerate you, is most grossly insulting: how ineffably so, when

\* The enquiries of several medical gentlemen, misled by an identity of names, will be best answered by a reference to the commencement of these Illustrations, in our Number for September 1818.

the tolerating party chances to be the minority. Can there be a better proof of the indispensable need of a religion to which all nations and all men could accede?—in other words, of removing all religious monopolies; of leaving all men to their free choice; and of establishing the general truth and principle, that religious and all kinds of speculative opinions, are without the province, and ought to be independent of the cognizance, of the civil government. I am well aware of the mighty interests opposed to this; but to this at last it must come. The French revolution, that most momentous and most essentially and universally beneficial of all precedent human events, has given a death-blow to the adscititious and fanatical parts of religion.

Our boasted freedom of discussion upon these subjects, is of a singularly odd nature. We may argue to doomsday in the circle prescribed by our masters, but not one inch without, at the peril of every thing that is dear to us in life. We may not examine historical foundations, excepting through the evidence in their favour. It is highly penal to adduce opposite evidence. This, to be sure, is the very essence of the old and venerable maxim *audi alteram partem*, and in notable analogy with the trial by jury.

In the case of the fanatical and baneful additions to religion, much blame attaches to that part of the great and powerful body of talents in this country whose private sentiments are in favour of freedom of opinion; but who have, from inglorious fear, or other less defensible motives, not only suffered the public mind to be corrupted and enslaved, but have even cringed to, and fostered, the public prejudices. It is a great and reprehensible dereliction of a most important public duty; for, were any considerable numbers of this body of natural and legitimate teachers of the people to act in unison, they would be able, in no great length of time, to reason and ridicule fanaticism out of the land, and to exhibit a noble example of religious freedom to other countries.

You will with equal success attempt with your bodily powers to overleap the boundaries of the planet which you inhabit, as with those of your mind to pierce the flaming limits of the universe, and to form real perceptions with regard to futurity.

The grand political and moral *desideratum* is, to render abstraction practicable and practical.

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Knowledge and philosophy consist in the ability and the ambition to examine all the component parts of a proposition; and his is the superior ability, who possesses the power of discovering the greater number. This does not depend on memory or on learning, but on mental strength and acuteness, commanded by that paramount and precious faculty styled judgment.

They tell us a strange and surprising tale of the insufficiency of human reason for the guidance of human creatures; and, with much apparent solicitude for our temporal and eternal happiness, offer us a substitute: unaware that, in so doing, they are simply and unavoidably making us a tender of their own reason for our government.

Men must not do justice, nor act, in many cases, in consonance with the dictates of just morality, truth, mercy, benignity, or candour, for fear of making a breach in their faith; for which, moreover, they find themselves bound to commit the most flagitious and transcendent crimes and cruelties. Fanatical faith, it seems, is all in all; and, professing it, individuals or nations, may commit the most horrible enormities of wickedness, and be sanctified. But the time is approaching, although with slow degrees, when light shall beam upon the eyes of the multitude; when a universal new era and new fashion shall arise; and when men shall cast fanatical faith to the dogs, and hold fast on troth, with a devotedness and enthusiasm, equal to those which they have so long impiously and blindly lavished on faith.

Men will say, O! we perceive your drift; you mean nothing but naked truth: thereby intimating, that, however great their faith, it does not rest on the basis of truth. There is even such a film of prejudice and selfishness before the eyes of men, whether of the learned or unlearned classes, that, should you hint at the establishment of equal rights in a state, thence the broadest and strongest of all foundations;—staring wildly or vacantly, they demand of you, whether you suppose the world can exist without government or controul? If you propose the overthrow of religious superstition, they gravely ask, whether you mean to govern independently of virtue and good faith? Thus, their morality cannot subsist independently of superstition, nor their civil government without inequality and injustice.

State-craft, on the understanding and practice of which that learned royal needle James I. so much valued him-

[Nov. 1,

self, and the study of which, if report speak truth, has been strongly recommended to a latter sovereign, of far more decorous character, if of less learning, is, in good sooth, a pretty piece of political rascality. It is an attempted government-monopoly of vice and crime,—a tyburn-ticket for state villainy. We constantly behold, without wonder, because admiration is lost in use, the ministers of religion and the law inculcating the great duties of truth, of justice, of mercy, and of common honesty,—and perpetually condemning to death, or banishment for life, very slight breaches of the latter; whilst they at the same time are ready to support with their talents, influence, life, and fortune, the paramount state vices and villainies of the political system by which they are, in reciprocity, supported. This, although the *acme*, and almost the abstract of hypocrisy, too great ever to be comprehended by our limited mental vision, is the most universal of every other species. Behold the mode in which governments exhibit the example of truth, religion, good morals, beneficence, meritorious industry, disinterestedness, to the mass of individuals, who have, with a too easy faith, been committed to their protection. A sense of justice, honour, true religion, *themens conscientia recti*,—the consciousness of having acted rightly and with an equality to fellow-men,—are balm to the mind, and legitimate assurance to the front of individuals. It ought to be the same with governments: and, if punishment for the breach of these solemn duties be necessarily tardy with respect to the latter, it is nevertheless ultimately certain, and generally, when its march is complete, tremendous. But of this the great and opulent take no heed, although so solicitous to secure, by law and parchment, the descent of their estates to their posterity. May the example of France be a real, not sophistical, warning to Britain! Will ever the two following so-often-quoted lines be out of date:

"Little villains must submit to fate,  
That great ones may enjoy the world in  
state."

Arguments like the above, with denunciations of slow-marching vengeance, are generally received with a curl of the lip, a sneer, and with a repetition of the old saw—Aye, aye; 'when the sky falls you will catch larks.' Property can purchase talent, with powder and ball, and iron to make sabres for self-defence. But *Monsieur Magnificos*

remember well, the sky has fallen in North America, in France, in St. Domingo; and must fall, at no very distant period, in the south. There is too much apathy, and of the *vis inertiae*, at least in a political view, in the German mind, for it to become a hot-bed; but it is beginning to be sown with the seeds of such as we fashionably style French principles: in a few years, the semination will be universal and complete. Where is the state, upon continent or island, for the preservation of which, your admirable sky-props are to prove of eternal duration?

There is a great and grievous error in the institution of our militia of property, [Yeomanry Cavalry.] A general redress of grievances should have preceded; otherwise, the foul suspicion must necessarily attach, that the association was formed, as well to prevent all redress, as for the fair protection of property.

The arrogant and narrow-minded Jobuson styled Voltaire a man *parcūm literarum*; but, with respect to the *literæ universales*, and excepting the merely classical, the literature of a pedagogue; and in deathless services conferred and delight imparted, by his writings, to the human race; the ever-blessed, sainted Voltaire, the defender of Calas, was in a thousand degrees superior to the pedagogical fanatic. The style of these great writers is so utterly diverse, as to be insusceptible of comparison: that of each of them had peculiar blemishes, detractive from great and incomparable beauties.

Doctor Johnson's religious hedge, believing for fear it should be so, and by way of making sure at all events, in which he has been eagerly followed, is a piece of fanatical cunning, at once inexplicably ludicrous and refined.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I ACKNOWLEDGE myself much indebted to you, (as your other readers undoubtedly are also,) for the View of the Palace or Pavilion at Brighton. We have so long heard of that structure, without understanding its nature, that there is a satisfaction in at last forming some idea of it; and, on the view, I am led to make some observations, and ask a few questions.

Of what materials are those roofs, that are hollow in one place and round in another? If of slate, they can neither be tight nor durable; and, if of metal, they

they must be very heavy and expensive. The keeping in repair a building of that complicated form, will require a moderate fortune; and, after all, it will not, in this climate, remain in any tolerable state of repair for any great length of time. There is a beauty of fitness, which the building wants in a high degree. Houses, intended only for occasional residence, should be made on a simple plan; as, when uninhabited, they are liable to go out of repair, to be robbed, and to other accidents. Now, the Pavilion or Palace at Brighton, is only intended for an occasional residence.

Every corner and every curve in a building costs, before it is finished, double the price of plain wall. Taking the whole together, I am persuaded, that twice the accommodation might have been had for half the expense of building, and one-fourth of the expense for repairing. In fifty years the building will be an old offensive ruin: it will remain a mouldering monument of tasteless extravagance and wasteful folly.

I repeat, sir, that your readers are much obliged to you for presenting them with a View of this wonderful work. I call it wonderful; because it is passing strange, that the Grecian and Roman elegant and simple architecture should be neglected, and one of the most expensive buildings in the kingdom executed in the half-barbarous style of the Turks; and that, in the nineteenth century, when the elegant taste in building prevails in England to an extent unknown to our ancestors, or even to ourselves thirty or forty years ago.

I am led involuntarily, on considering this subject, to reflect on the strange diversity that there is in the acquisition of human knowledge. In mechanics, chemistry, and most branches of natural philosophy, the ancients were little advanced; but all the fine buildings in Britain, if in one group, would not be equal to a single street of Palmyra, built in a desert in the days of Solomon. Tadmor in the desert, is the Scripture name.

Steam-engines, gas-lights, and a thousand other inventions, shew a great progress in science; but, in taste, in grandeur of ideas, and in enterprise, we are inferior to the ancients. I wish some of your ingenious correspondents would give us an essay on this subject, which well deserves attention, and which has never, to my knowledge, been carefully enquired into.

W. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON a perusal of the Medical Report, in your Magazine for the present month, I found the particulars of some cases of asthma, which, after resisting the usual routine of medicines, had yielded to a preparation of stramonium. Dr. Uwins states his attention to have been drawn to this remedy from a perusal of a volume of "Cases of Surgery," lately published by Mr. Kirby, which is certainly a work entitled to praise. I am much gratified to see the subject has created some interest in the mind of a gentleman of such acknowledged abilities as Dr. U. from whom it will meet with that consideration which it undoubtedly is entitled to.

In common justice to myself, I must here state, that the practice of giving stramonium in asthma is not new. Previous to the publication of Mr. K.'s work, I sent a paper to the editors of the London Medical and Physical Journal\* on the internal use of stramonium; which, on account of the prevalence of pulmonary affections, I entreated they would publish immediately: with this request they complied, but were obliged to curtail my communication for want of room; and hence, probably, (from the brevity of the paper,) arose the reason that less attention has been paid to it than the nature of the subject deserves.

The *datura stramonium* was tried on a large scale, both in public and private practice, with the greatest benefit, not only in asthma, but in many catarrhal and pulmonary affections; and, in my opinion, needs but to be more known, to be almost universally approved.† In the communication above alluded to, I said, "in many cases it has, I think, succeeded better than the squill;" and, from the strict letter of this, I have not found the least necessity to retract.

I trust, should this meet the eye of Dr. Uwins, that he will not conceive, by it, I endeavour to shew the least disrespect towards him, or his abilities, both which I have always had the greatest reason to revere.

One

\* Vide vol. xxxvii. page 237.

† Our correspondent does not seem to be aware, that the medical virtues of the *datura stramonium* were first made known through this Miscellany; and that the papers have been reprinted in a separate pamphlet, which has had an extensive circulation.

ED.

One great incentive which has induced me to trouble you with this communication, (to many of your readers uninteresting,) is, to endeavour to make the internal use of stramonium as generally known as possible, both for the information of those members of the faculty who have not had an opportunity of witnessing its effects, and also for the relief of suffering humanity.

Maidenhead; Oct. 5. HENRY WARD.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT of one of the daily Papers, in noticing an anomalous mode of spelling, observes, that "every substantive ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, forms its plural by changing *y* into *ies*; but we have no rule directing us to change *ey* into *ies*." But a second correspondent of the same Paper states, that "*ay*, *ey*, or *y*, is the same termination; and it is of small consequence whether I write *abbay* (1), *abbey*, or *abby*; *lacquay* (2), *lackey*, or *lacky*; for the enunciation is the same, and the three modes of spelling supported by authors and repertoires of estimation. The *a* and the *e* before the final are mere expletives, and the ablation or retrenchment of them is getting fashionable, and that fashion is a mark of wisdom as well as taste. To give a variable orthography to inflections, where the primitive is the same in likeness and definition, is to expect that the seed of a herb should vary, because the roots have various extensions."

If, however, *ay*, *ey*, and *y*, are the same termination, it matters not whether I write, "*thy* sconce is amazingly thick," or "*they* sconce, &c." Again, according to this rule, I may spell *ally*, a confederate, *alley*; and *alley*, a path, *ally*; and the plural of both nouns may be written *allies*. This is worse than ridiculous: the father of English poetry, and the divine Milton, would have thought it so; and, though the "wisdom and taste" of the modern "fashionable" school may be better than their's, yet the gentle critic will pardon a quotation:

"So long about the *alleys* is he gon."  
*Chaucer: the Merchant's Tale*, v. 1, p. 414.

"An hundred knights, truly told,  
Shall play with bowls in *alleys* cold,  
Your disease to drive away."  
*Squyr of Low Degree*: *Ellis*, v. 1, p. 342.

— "to reform  
Yon flowery arbours, yonder *alleys* green."  
*Milton's Par. Lost, Book 4.*

"O guide me from this horrid scene,  
To high-arch'd walks and alleys green."  
*J. Warton's Ode to Fancy.*

In addition to these immortal geniuses, J. P. will probably allow that Johnson, Bacon, Locke, and Swift, were almost as well acquainted with the "genius, usage, and construction, of our language" as himself; and their authority on the point in dispute may readily be seen, on referring to Johnson's quarto. To begin with the Leviathan himself: how does he form the participal termination of money? *Moneyed*. This is quite sufficient for common sense: it is a landmark, beyond which a drivelling critic dares not venture. We have further authority as follows:

"Invite *moneyed* men to lend to the merchants, for the continuing and quickening of trade."—*Bacon*.

"If exportation will not banish importation, away must your silver go again, whether *moneyed* or not *moneyed*; for, where goods do not, silver must, pay for the commodities you spend."—*Locke*.

"Several turned their money into these funds, merchants as well as other *moneyed* men."—*Swift*.

When this last correspondent has *survived* (*surveyed*) these authorities, his *ies* (*eyes*) will probably be opened. Agreeably to analogy, and the best usage, all nouns ending in *y* immediately preceded by a consonant, form their plurals by changing *y* into *ies*; but such nouns as end in *y* preceded by a vowel, are rendered plural by the addition of *s*.

D. H.

P. S.—I unfortunately mislaid the *keys* (*keys*) of my book-case, otherwise he should have had an earlier reply.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

ON perusing the former volumes of your valuable Miscellany, I perceive that Mr. Squire, of Epping, has, in vol. xxxv. (February 1813,) given the elements of the annular eclipse which is to happen on Sept. 7, 1820, in which he has mentioned that a map of Europe, with an accurate delineation of the moon's shadow across the earth's disc, would be interesting to the curious, and shew at one view the progress of this great eclipse and rare phenomenon: the like has not occurred since the year 1764, nor will it happen again till 1847. The central part of the moon's penumbra being determined by the formula given by Delambre, in the second volume of his Astronomy, set off on each side of it a parallel line, at the distance of five degrees;

gree; the space thus included, will shew all those places where the annular appearance will be visible. The map which I have subjoined, is constructed on this principle.

The eclipse will begin in the north of the sun, at 54' past eleven at noon, in latitude  $81^{\circ} 31'$  north, and longitude  $149^{\circ} 33'$  west; and the moon's shadow, after having traversed Europe, as described in the map,\* will finally quit the earth at 8' past three, in latitude  $27^{\circ} 10'$  north, and longitude  $46^{\circ} 2'$ . The annular appearance at any one place will not exceed 6'; and, at the confines of the moon's penumbra, it will be momentary.

It is not my intention to occupy your columns with matter foreign to the present subject; I shall therefore briefly remark, that it is only by numerous observations of this kind we can expect to arrive at the truth, which is so essentially necessary to the advancement of astronomy and geography. The annular eclipse of 1748 was the first the great astronomers Maskelyne and La Lande saw: it also excited the attention of the king of France, (Louis XV.) who, accompanied by Abbé Nollet, De Thiery, and De la Condamine, went to Compiègne, in order to observe it. Le Monnier undertook a journey from Paris to Edinburgh, to make proper remarks during the appearance of the annulus, and to measure the diameter of the moon as it passed the sun's disc. It was also observed at Aberdeen Castle in Scotland, by Lord Morton and Mr. Short; but their observations were chiefly confined to the superior light the mountains in the moon afforded, and the variation of the thermometer.

Considering the interest the eclipse of 1748 occasioned, it is a little surprising that no notice is taken of the ensuing eclipse in the Nautical Almanack, any further than the usual formal manner of announcing it: to obviate this defect, F. Bailey, esq. of Gray's-inn Lane, published a memoir in June 1818, which he distributed gratuitously to such persons as sent their cards, only requesting, in return, the favour of all authentic and important communications, in whatever language they may be written.

*Blackheath; Sept. 11. JAMES LAW.*

\* Our readers may possess it, by drawing on any map of Europe, with a pencil, three curves: the first passing through the Orkneys, Amsterdam, Leghorn, and Messina; the second through Anspach, Munich, Venice, and Tarento; and the third through Bergen, Dresden, and Athens.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

### L'APE ITALIANA.

#### No. XII.

#### SISMONDI'S ITALIAN FARM.

Vaghi boschetti di soavi allori,  
Di palme, ed amenissime mortelle;  
Cedri ed aranci, ch'avean frutti e fiori  
Contesti in varie forme, e tutte belle,  
Faceano riparo ai fervidi calori  
Dei giorni estive con lor spesse ombrelle.  
E tra quei rami con sicuri voli  
Cantando sen gian i rossignuoli.

*Ariosto: Island of Alcina.*

Delightful bowers, with fragrant laurels crowned:  
And palms, and graceful myrtles, grew around.  
The orange and the citron there entwined  
Their blossomed boughs, and fruit of golden rind:  
And, in these shades, impervious to the day,  
The peaceful nightingales poured forth their lay.

THOUGH the object of the Ape Italiana is, principally, to give such extracts from the classical modern writers of that country as may be interesting or amusing, we shall occasionally deviate from this plan so far as, without losing sight of our title, we may be enabled to supply our readers with a greater variety of entertainment. The following description is by the historian of the Italian republic, and relates to the embowered dwelling in which he composed that admirable work,—the noblest monument which modern times have raised to the genius of humanity and freedom. It is taken from his account of the Agriculture of Tuscany, an elegant little treatise, published by him at the commencement of his literary career, and which is now with difficulty to be procured.

"Before I quit the charming hills of Pescia,"\* says M. Sismondi, "may I be permitted to conduct the reader to a little farm which they enclose, near the gates of the town. If he be himself a proprietor, he will, perhaps, share in the sentiment which dictates this description. Perhaps, also, he will be able to form a clearer idea of the beauty of the country in Tuscany by fixing his attention on a single object, than by generalizing his ideas, and attempting to embrace a number at once.

"The farm of which I speak, has received the name of Valchiusa or Vancluse, on account of its sheltered situation in the bosom of the hills. It presents, it is true, but a faint image of the valley celebrated by Petrarch, which the hand of nature has enriched with more picturesque beauties; but it is some merit to recall, in any degree, the recollection of it. At

\* Pescia is situated in the north of Tuscany, midway between Pistoia and Lucca.

[Nov. 1,

"At the bottom of the basin which it occupies, winds a brook, which the heats of summer never dry up, and which the most violent rains never render dangerous. It bubbles over the stones which form its bed; and its murmurs, increased by several falls, give it an appearance of magnitude which it does not really possess. At the point where it leaves the domain, it precipitates itself amidst masses of rock; and when its stream is in any degree swelled by rain, it falls in a cascade. A modest path follows its windings under the shade of the hazels and alders which grow on its banks, and seats are fixed round the trunks of the oaks and walnut trees. To the right of this brook rises a steep hill, fully exposed to the north,—the Siberia of the district; yet covered, nevertheless, with olives, vines, cherries, and fig-trees. Every evening the north wind blows there, and the air in summer is always elastic and cool; but, in winter, the white frosts sometimes remain till past noon: the violets, later than elsewhere, do not bloom till the end of February; the narcissuses are not in flower before the beginning of March; and the cyclamens are over by the end of December: but, while the flowery season lasts, every turf is a nosegay, and seems to vie with the surrounding ones in profusion of colours and richness of fragrance. At the top of the hill winds a steep road, accessible only to foot-passengers and beasts of burden; but, as it communicates with the mountains of Lucca, it is constantly covered with passengers; and the moving scene gives animation to the perspective.

"The left side of the brook is a contrast to the right. The sun here darts his most ardent rays. A barrier of mountains forbids the approach of frost, and winter is unknown in the enclosure which they form; or, if he enter, it is only in disguise. The violet flowers here in January, with an anemone of the same colour, the largest and handsomest of its species; and the daffodil is not less abundant, on the banks of every ditch, than if it had been planted there by the hand of the florist. These are succeeded by crocuses, by beautiful irises, tulips, the scarlet anemone, the double ranunculus, the hyacinth, and narcissuses of all kinds, the poeticus, pseudo-narcissus, bicolor, trilobus, odorus, calathinus, scrotinus, and tazetta. The succession of flowers is perpetual, and al-

ways equally rich, even at seasons when nature elsewhere appears dead.

"As the warmth increases, the lilies send up their tall stems; and the gladiolus, the orchis, the aristolochia, the great coltsfoot, the alkanet, the feathered columbine, the helleborine, the lathyrus, and the sweet-william, appear in their turn: but, of the summer-flowers, none is more graceful than the campanula speculum, or Venus's looking-glass, a charming plant, which spreads its humble branches amongst the corn, and, while the ears wave above it, adorns the fields with its soft verdure, and enamels them with its brilliant flowers.

"On the side of this hill stands the humble dwelling of the master. Above it rise the olive-woods, stretching over the three ridges of the mountain to its very summit, on which the astonished eye discovers the steeples of a large village. A livelier verdure appears below. Each field is encompassed by an elegant espalier of vines, and shaded by fruit-trees. The avenues which traverse this little enclosure are covered with trellises; and a fresh spring, bursting forth here and there, keeps three or four fountains constantly playing. In front of the house, three terraces descend one below another, planted with citron-trees, shrubs, and flowers. The jujubo-tree adorns them with its elegant foliage, and the acacia of the Nile perfumes them with its fragrance. From these terraces the eye discovers tufted orchards, the commencement of the plain; the smiling gardens of Pescia, with its gate, rising like a triumphal arch,—its steeples, its domes, and convents, set off by the verdure of the opposite mountain;—the large village of Uzzano, hanging as it were over the town, on the steep side of the cliff;—the chestnut woods in which it is embosomed;—the ancient tower which rises above them;—and the ever-fertile, ever-smiling, spectacle of the agriculture of Tuscany."—*Tableau de l'Agriculture Toscane*, pp. 219 et seq.\*

The war, which extended its ravages to Italy, compelled M. Sismondi to quit this beloved retreat, and retire to Geneva, where, with MM. Pictet, Fellenberg, and others, he formed a part of that benevolent and enlightened society, whose peaceful and beneficent labours have lately

\* Such of our readers as desire to know more of the rural economy of Italy, should consult CHATEAUVIEUX, in a late Number of the Journal of Voyages and Travels.

lately excited the public attention of this country.\*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

HAVING given the subject of emigration considerable attention, permit me to offer, through the medium of your useful Magazine, the results of my enquiries; and, as I am proud to confess that I have no other object in view than the general benefit, I trust they will be received by your readers in the same spirit of candour with which they were penned.

Emigration is, perhaps, one of the principal among the means of regular and lasting provisions for the surplus inhabitants of these islands; and it becomes us, therefore, to urge with the greater earnestness the selection of a plan the most vigorous and effective that can be adopted by the state. Jealous as the country ought to be of the grant of large sums of the public treasure, there are circumstances in the affairs of nations, as well as individuals, which make a liberal expenditure for an important object the wisest system of economy. This, then, ought to be regarded as the first of all great objects; for it is, in fact, enlarging the productive surface of the kingdom, bringing into cultivation an immense extent of hitherto barren territory, and reinforcing the soil of England by another, far more than equal to her own in extent, and beyond all calculation exceeding her's in fertility.

I know not of any plainer terms in which to express the benefits derivable from the execution of the system of emigration. No doubt there are some who will ask, would you banish the people of England to a colony, while there is uncultivated land at home? This, perhaps, may admit of a variety of answers; such as, none leave the country who are not willing, nay, anxious to do so, because they cannot obtain food in it: and, where is the cruelty of shewing a hungry man where he may obtain a meal? Or, if it be merely a disputable matter whether England can feed her inhabitants or not, the nation is surely benefited by a policy which puts the acquisition of food in abundance beyond all future question.

\* See an account of the institution at Hofwyle, in Mr. Brougham's speech before the Committee for enquiring into the Education of the Poor.

But, to me, the point does not seem open to dispute. The vast increase of population which has grown up throughout this kingdom within the last thirty years, appears to me (perhaps I am mistaken) to have been produced by artificial causes, and to have been supported principally by artificial means. The demands of war and of commercial monopoly multiplied our stock of inhabitants, and this extra stock was chiefly subsisted, not upon the produce of the soil of England, but one year with another upon the produce of other countries, which has been imported in return for British manufactured goods. The grand question is ever presenting itself to the enquiring mind, how is this extra population to be fed? I have repeatedly heard it asserted, that the waste lands of Great Britain, if brought into culture, would furnish food to every man who inhabits it? Where is the proof of this? Considerable doubt arises in the minds of the most enlightened reasoners, whether or not every acre which would repay the cost of tillage has not already been brought into a state of cultivation. In a country where the whole community are struggling how to turn their money to most advantage,—in a country every yard of which has been the subject of inspection and of speculation with men of agricultural capital for a series of years,—with men who have seen on every side of them immense cargoes of foreign corn imported,—what stronger evidence can exist of a perpetual demand for corn than a perpetual importation of it? What stronger incitement to till the soil, than the laws which give the English farmer a monopoly of the wheat-market, until the prices are such as to make bread unattainable to one-half of the labourers who cultivate it? This problematical produce from waste lands cannot, with any reasonable hope, be calculated upon; and I am most decidedly of opinion, that too much waste land has already been enclosed. Witness all that tract of land formerly known by the name of Enfield Chase, Cheshunt and Northaw Commons, which have already buried immense fortunes without any adequate return. Many other enclosures might be mentioned; but the above-named being within a day's-walk of the metropolis, every one can satisfy themselves; and, it is presumed, will, on that account, satisfy most of your readers.

There is no question but that the sum-total

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total of the produce of the soil may have been augmented by the numberless bills of enclosure that have passed of late years,—more corn may have been brought to the great central markets; but the moral arithmetic is all on the other side. The lower orders of the community have been deeply injured by this practice,—they have lost a useful and precious body of privileges by it.

From the scenes of their manly sports and enjoyments, they have been driven to the brutalizing alehouse: their cows, pigs, and poultry, have vanished. Thrown into parks and fields, therefore, although the common has produced wheat instead of grass, the modes and uses of its fertility have been impaired, in the altered character and corrupted morals of the neighbouring population. Another vice, of a kindred nature, has crept into our economical system. The great landholder will have nothing small within reach of him; the inexorable doctrine, that large capitals are the most profitable in their application, has destroyed the whole race of little farmers, and stripped even the peasant of his rood of garden-ground.\* This is dreadful; it has not only injured our peasantry, but it has extinguished them. The town character, the manufacturing character, has usurped upon every other; the pride and beauty of the rustic race is gone, the population, the revenue, the poor-rates, the calendars, have swelled beyond example; and we have realized, what our fathers would have considered the most egregious paradox in human affairs: for, instead of the increased numbers of the people of England constituting the boast and happiness of their country, we are every hour reminded that our burdens and anxieties are in direct proportion to the magnitude of the mass which bears them. This is not a natural state of things; and the wisest men in the empire admit that a prompt, vigorous, and skilful remedy, is as indispensable as it is difficult of suggestion,—perhaps emigration is it. I. I.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I CANNOT take up a magazine, or a newspaper, without meeting with the axiom, "This evil, like all other evils, will work its own cure." State to the anti-reformist the most plain and

\* The baneful effect of this system cannot be better pointed out, than by recommending a visit to Sewardstone, near Waltham Abbey, Essex.

palpable corruption; and, when all argument is lost, and all plea of necessity, and all fear of innovation, are out of the question, the present removal is to be put off, with "This evil, like all other evils, will work its own cure." So also the advocates for the free and unrestrained rights of the people,—when masters interfere to check combinations among their workmen, when magistrates enforce summary laws to prevent idle and disorderly habits of wantonness and intemperance, when members of parliament bring in bills to prevent impositions and monopolies, and all the evasions of old Acts of Parliament,—argue conclusively against "This evil, like all other evils, will work its own cure." The adage itself is false; no evil will work its own cure, but as a suicide cures his: leave the evil to itself, and, like a noxious weed, it will grow to its full perfection before it perishes, and then it will scatter its seeds of evil all around it. The evil of infanticide is left to its own cure in China: will it ever find its cure? That, and others, in India, as long as they reign uncontrolled, range undiminished. Would slavery in the West Indies have easily, and peaceably, and speedily, worked its own cure? Are short measures and light weights to impoverish the labourers, till starvation makes the cure?

In short, no evil should be suffered to proceed in its own cure: it should be detected at its appearance, stinted at its earliest growth, incessantly assailed during its progress, and every means of earth and heaven used to prevent its coming to maturity. Every voice should be raised, every hand lifted, every thought of the mind exerted, against evil, wherever it may be found: for it never will work its own cure, without destruction first to all around it. C. LUCAS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

A LATE writer on Radical Reform has developed the recent sad deviations in law and usage of modern from preceding times, in our domestic policy. Had it suited his subject, he would probably, in discussing the conduct of Great Britain towards foreign states, have exhibited an equal departure in ministerial measures between the same periods. Indeed, the progress and expansion of knowledge, which have given an activity and an ascendancy to mankind, have utterly disturbed the European governments. Formerly, treaties and leagues were

were formed to support the weaker powers; now, the assembled sovereigns, whether at Paris, or Frankfort, or Aix-la-Chapelle, or Carlsbad, merge all imperial concerns in a confederacy against the people: whom force, or fraud, or corruption, has submitted to their dominion. This confederacy is called the Holy Alliance, which sprung, as locusts from the blood of the giants, from that famed field of battle *La Belle Alliance*; when two armies, either greater than the enemy, having joined, gained the victory of Waterloo, which even starlings glorify.

The Holy Alliance was proclaimed at St. Petersburg on Christmas-day 1815. Alexander stated: "As we have seen, from experience, and from the unhappy consequences that have resulted for the whole world, that the course of the political relations in Europe between the Powers has not been founded on those true principles upon which the wisdom of God, in his revelations, has founded the peace and prosperity of nations;—We have consequently, in conjunction with their majesties the Emperor of Austria Francis the First, and the King of Prussia Frederic-William, proceeded to form an alliance, (to which the other Christian powers are invited to accede,) in which we reciprocally engage, both between ourselves and in respect of our subjects, to adopt, as the sole means to attain this end, the principle drawn from the words and doctrine of our Saviour Jesus Christ, &c." All this is very imposing; and must be highly gratifying to such innocent men as Mr. Belsham, who, July 3, 1814, preached on the prospect of perpetual and universal peace. To the Holy Alliance the Prince Regent acceded 6th of October, 1815, and Louis the XVIII. as soon as the magnanimous allies had withdrawn their troops and whatever contributions they could exact from the French people, transmitted his accession also to this summary of church and state.

They who expect much from royal promises, have a limited experience; but royal professions, accompanied with *unction*, have their veracity decided. It is true, Frederic, miscalled the Great, was an infidel, and a robber and impostor; and Joseph the Second, who was a philosopher, attempted to reduce all his diversified dominions to an uniform military government: yet does the pretence to holiness uniformly attend the wickedest princes. Louis the Ele-

venth, who first assumed the title of *Most Christian*, and which the Count D'Artois assured the public Louis the XVIII. particularly rejoiced in, was the worst prince of his time. Ferdinand the Catholic, was the type of perfidy. Philip the Second, who killed his son and meditated the posthumous execution of his father for heresy, was of course pious above all men,—not less than Ferdinand the Beloved. Our own Henry the Eighth was *Fidei Defensor*. Why, our usurper Cromwell made his first speech in parliament on religion, and talked of *flat popery* as austere as Mr. Abbot and Mr. Peel, or Lords Sidmouth, Eldon, and Liverpool. An unusual sanctity is the stamp-hypocritical on all orders,—executive, legislative, and judicial. When Sydney was trying, he appealed to the world that he was not heard; to which Jefferies replied, "If I could give any counsel, my charity to your immortal soul would provoke me to it."

One part of the holy document quoted is proved,—that the *political relations in Europe between the Powers have not been founded on true principles*; and, inasmuch as this refers the troubles of Europe to the government, it is true. Many attribute the late confusion to the repeated spoliations of Poland by the three partitioning powers, of which country the only crime was, that its monarchy was elective and limited, while those around it were pure hereditary despotisms: this was the reasoning with Prussia, Russia, and Austria, as afterwards with our Ministry,—that a republic in France would contrast a reformed commonwealth with the infirmities of the vitiated constitution of England. As to the other part of the document, that the contracting Powers shall act with *Christian charity and peace towards each other*, &c., it will be just as valuable as the language of the treaty between the British, Spanish, and French kings, in 1763, in which it is stated, *there shall be a Christian, universal, and perpetual peace, as well by sea as land*, &c.

No man of understanding, or honesty, has omited much good from this aristocracy of kings: there has been, however, some dispute respecting this object. It is generally understood, that Alexander is a weak man, and not a little *illuminated*: the medal delivered, with the inscription in Russ, in 1812, to the soldiers, *Non nobis sed tibi Domine*, partially declares this evangelical prince. Under this impression, and the know-

ledge that his House repute themselves destined to European Turkey, some have imagined the Holy Alliance to be the preparation for a new crusade. This may be in prospect; but the immediate object is to restrain the people, to repress their demands, to shackle and obstruct the attainment of those rights which they have been repeatedly and solemnly promised. Thus, in the Holy Alliance, they recommend the people to improve a good conscience, and strengthen themselves *every day* in the duties taught by the Divine Saviour to mankind. And what have they done in the five years of peace? Have they reduced their armies?—is this Christian? Have they redeemed their promises of constitution? No: but the bravest spirits of Germany have been seized and imprisoned; and even the princes of Baden and Bavaria, who made some progress towards constitutions, on a disposition being manifested by the legislators of their respective states to economize and to reduce the military, dissolved them in wroth: and let it be remembered also, that those representatives of the people were honoured by the people, in proportion to the disgrace they suffered from their princes.

It is against the people, the unrepresented people of Europe, that this combination of emperors and kings has been formed; against the several nations which have been wrested from their common family, and would unite against the patchwork population of Prussia, made up of portions of Saxony, Poland, France, and Sweden; against a more multifarious population of the autocrat of Russia; against the Italian subjects of Austria, whose deputies Lord Castlereagh repulsed, telling them they were unfit to have a constitution: he did little less for his own country,—Ireland. Against all men who would be free, even the South Americans,—who were urged frequently for years to throw off the Spanish yoke by the English government, by offers of money and troops for that purpose,—are now denominated insurgents; and the English ministry have endeavoured to prevent the casual assistance that might arrive to aid the oppressed, and stop the massacre. It is against liberty that the Holy League and Covenant has been subscribed; and, in the first place, each and every one of these potentates declares, mysteriously, against the reforms projected by their own people, and their determination to support, one and all this their pious intention,—

except, of course, the Prince Regent. And yet there was a sort of Holy Alliance between Charles II. and Louis XIV. to make Charles *absolute*; and it was the opinion of the *cabal*, the origin of our cabinet-council, that Charles I. failed, by “not having formed any close alliance with foreign princes, who, on the breaking-out of the rebellion, might have found their interest in supporting him.” (*Hume.*) I may also observe, that it was the opinion of that unchangeable patriot, Ludlow, that Charles’s passion for despotism exceeded James’s in consequence of his journey to the continent; now, we have not visited them, but they us.

Though it would be libellous to suppose that our government advised the Prince to accede to the Holy Alliance on any ground except the Christian one as set forth in it, yet we doubt the purity of the other parties’ professions, particularly when they are so earnest for the *consciences* of the people; for they, the people, cannot forget that Catharine, who fought the French with proclamations respecting social order and religion, called herself the *tender mother* of the Poles; and that the French king, who seized Corsica, and murdered its people, also addressed the survivors with expressions of interest for every individual, and sentiments of a *paternal heart*: these, and similar proclamations of tenderness and atrocity, the people cannot forget. This being agreed, some will doubt, whether the heart of our magnanimous Prince may not be corrupted a little by his commerce in the Holy Alliance: and, it is certain, our foreign policy is wholly changed. In the diet of Cambray, England’s king would not admit anything to be done injurious to the liberties of Italy. *Paruta*, p. 489. Latterly, the English ministry have helped to quarter it; and Castlereagh declared it was unfit for self-government. Down to 1766, England, by her minister Wroughton, took a lively interest in preserving Poland at peace and in its integrity; lately, the spoliations, partitions, extinctions, of that country, have been recognized and authorized. Formerly, England armed to support the Protestants of France; latterly, to assist the persecuted Protestants at Nismes by publishing their distress, was treated by the British ministry as treason to their power. Consider the Alien Bill, by which the English keep watch and ward for legitimacy; for, he who is unfriendly to a Bourbon is *unkind* to George

George the Third: not long since, this was not so. I repeat, look to the Foreign Enlistment Bill, why Ferdinand is under the holy keeping of the English ministers. This Foreign Enlistment Bill Lord Castlereagh justified, not only as a particular measure, but generally, as agreeable to our *external politics*. This attention of the British government to its holy allies deserved their countenance; and M. Gentz's *Reflections on the Liberty of the Press*, are, in fact, an unauthenticated declaration of Congress against the press of England. Those who do not perceive that the holy allies are confederated against the liberty of mankind, may be enlightened by the opinion of Charles Fox; who, when speaking of the peace in 1802, said, "as far as the object of the war was a restoration of the house of Bourbon, it was to him a recommendation of the peace, that that object should have failed: had it succeeded, the general liberties of mankind would have been endangered. *Then would have followed coalitions of princes* for the mutual oppression of their subjects. Had such coalitions formerly existed among the princes of Europe, England would not now have enjoyed a free constitution. Were such coalitions now to be made, it would be the greatest misfortune which could befall this country." *Annual Register*, 1804, p. 34. A Bourbon has been restored, coalitions of despots are universal, and in extreme activity to uphold promise-breaking, secure royal plunder, oppress the miserable, destroy the press, spurn petitioners, and murder assembled citizens met in consultation on their rights. This is not the remedy for the wrongs of Europe; and, least of all European nations, for Great Britain. He would be esteemed the worst empiric who would now apply stimulants to persons inflamed by fear. Yet, what are the Manchester magistrates, and the Cabinet ministers who approved the *promptness* of their measures of fury and carnage? This exemplifies the principles of the holy allies; and the determination of them to regulate their words and actions by the precepts of justice, *Christian charity, and peace.* SEMPER IDEM.

September 5, 1819.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

It is deplorable to reflect, that England, notwithstanding the pre-eminent advantages which she has so long enjoyed, is inferior, in many points of

view, to her ancient neighbour and rival, France. In the blessings of a good government, the latter nation has now got the start of us; and, in respect of a moral, sober, and civilized, population, she is decidedly our superior. This redounds highly to the honour of that celebrated people; and has been abundantly acknowledged by every traveller who has recently visited their delightful country. "This is certain," observes the intelligent tourist, in your last Number, page 227, "that I had not the reason which I should have had in London to treat them with suspicion; for depredations on strangers are never committed in Paris; and the crimes of picking pockets, and the various petty-larcenies so common in London, are unknown here." This may in some degree be accounted for by the operations of their passport system, and the activity of their police; but certainly other causes must concur to produce such salutary and admirable effects; which all the efforts of our enormous church-establishment, our numerous sectarian-preachers, and our Lancasterian schools, and societies of every description, have not hitherto been capable of producing among us! The brutality, profligacy, and drunkenness of our lower orders, are as notorious as the opposite dispositions of affability, good temper, and sobriety, on the part of the French *canaille*. During a recent tour of above one thousand miles through various parts of that country, I never once witnessed a single instance of intoxication; and this is the more surprising, when it is considered at what a cheap rate wines and brandy may be procured. It is worthy of observation also, that it is not of late years that our morals have become so deteriorated, and those of our neighbours so eminently exalted. Our improvement during the preceding eighty years, has been scarcely perceptible. "With regard to temperance in liquor, (says a tourist of former days,) it is seldom that any person here [in Paris] is seen drunk; nor will you see dram-bottles at stalls, nor dram-shops, as in London; which place, and the parts adjacent, is still most unhappily criminal herein, notwithstanding the care sometime since taken to prevent this great evil, which greatly tends to ruin the constitution of the people, and promote vice and every evil thing: and from which, I am inclined to believe, proceeds, at least in some measure, that most scandalous ill-manners sometimes proceeding from the meaner

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sort of people there, of sneering and buffooning persons as they walk along the streets, and laughing strangers out of countenance; none of which clownish and most scandalous behaviour is ever found in the streets of Paris."—*Journey from London to Paris, by R. Poole, Dr. of Physic, alias Theophilus Philanthropus; Lond. 1742, vol. 1, p. 206.*

Your recent tourist has also borne witness to "the happy faces," which continually greet the eye in Paris, and has testified his "delight" at the manners of the people of Dieppe, who "resembled one happy family;" and that he beheld there "scenes of the golden age, worthy the pencil of a painter and the sympathy of a poet." Mr. Scott, in his late tour, has made similar observations. "The Frenchman," says he, "is by nature and constitution a happy and contented mortal, content with little, and attached to luxuries of the more simple kind; and a mind so constituted, is usually disposed to extend its cheerfulness to others. It might indeed be wished, that some of the lighter and more amiable qualities of the French could be infused into our population." Whence then, Mr. Editor, this astonishing difference between the manners of two nations separated from each other merely by a narrow strait of seven leagues? How account for the sweetness of temper, cheerfulness of humour, slowness to anger, and politeness, so peculiar to that nation,—good qualities by which, it must be confessed, we are not distinguished? Is it owing to the superiority of their climate, and the lightness of their diet? For we must be aware of the depression of spirits and hypochondriac habits generated by the gross diet of our carnivorous countrymen, and their attachment to narcotic draughts of empoisoned beer! Or, must it be attributed to the influence of fanaticism and sectarian gloom, instilled into our population in every parish of the land by illiterate and fanatical preachers, and fostered by the most dismal and mistaken notions of religion? Or, are the French more happy, because, as you observe, "money does not appear to be the god of their unceasing idolatry, but merely the means of enabling them to be social among one another; to appear well-dressed on the promenades in an evening; and to indulge in their passion for the rational amusements of their theatres." As for our morality —is our inferiority in this respect owing

to errors in education, to a defective police, or to the force of bad example? In my estimation, it is to the latter cause that most of our evils must be imputed. There is nothing radically wrong in human nature. No;—men are the mere creatures of circumstances and instruction, and their particular dispositions and propensities arise from the impressions to which they are most frequently subject. What then must be the consequences of the bad examples to which our people are continually exposed. The prevailing taste for luxury, extravagance, and dissipation, among the higher orders, inspires them with similar propensities; and thence, every means are resorted to, in order to procure the means of gratifying this passion. Brutal amusements, such as boxing, cock-fighting, hunting, &c. dispose them to savageness of heart and ferocity of conduct; and it is notorious, that a dissipated *parson*, or a mad, fox-hunting, drunken, swearing, *squire*, are sufficient to corrupt, by their example, the morals of a whole parish! This is indeed a subject truly deserving the attention and discussion of your enlightened correspondents.

W. H.

*Guildford; Oct. 14.*

## ANSWER TO A QUERY.

**I**N reply to your correspondent J.C., I beg leave to say, that the herb Celadine, recommended to him as a cure for warts, emits, from the stem, a species of liquid, which, in point of colour, most closely resembles saffron; and is, in its nature and appearance, wholly different from the wart-weed. There is, perhaps, no herb to be found possessing so many virtues as the above-mentioned; but, as the extract from the work describing it, would, from its length, occupy the place of more important matter in your valuable miscellany, I will dispense with the quotation, and refer your correspondent to "Meyrick's Family Herbal," where he will find a most accurate description of the herb and its properties. If he is so situated, as that part of the herb could be sent him, and would address a line to X.Z. Warminster, Wilts, he may assure himself of the pleasure I should feel in sending some, which would enable him to find it with greater certainty than the most minute description. Since I first proposed its application to him, I have had additional proofs of its efficacy; and could almost vouch for its proving an infallible remedy, as the case in my own family was directly in point with his own. X.Z.

ORIGINAL

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

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### MR. BURKE.

[The following outline of a proposed speech of the late EDMUND BURKE, delivered in the early part of the American War, in his own hand-writing, is in possession of the Editor of the Monthly Magazine. It indicates the genius, the fire, and the logical mind, of that illustrious character.]

*Analysis of Mr. Burke's Speech on the offering his Resolutions.*

### PROEM—

A POLOGISING for his taking up this measure—stating his own description & situation with great humility—but when he stated in general that what he should propose was not his, but the reasonings & opinions of the legislature already expressed by our ancestors in old times—were such—and such as time had matured & experience confirmed, he had no apology to make except for any disadvantage those sentiments might receive from his manner of delivering them, &c. &c.

He then marked ye unhappy state of our quarrels with our colonies, which could end only in y<sup>e</sup> destruction of our constitution & y<sup>e</sup> ruin of y<sup>e</sup> British empire. That peace only could ensure y<sup>e</sup> one & restore y<sup>e</sup> stability of the other—not an insidious delusive peace, that has slavery in its train—but peace founded on the establishment of y<sup>e</sup> rights of mankind & on civil liberty, as they are y<sup>e</sup> basis of our empire.

Not peace by warr—

nor by negociation—

Not a peace to be bought by taxes, & bid for at an auction:

But by conciliation—& concession of the superior—conciliation having gone forth & entered into the heart of every Briton—the minister has assumed y<sup>e</sup> form of that angell of light, & breathed y<sup>e</sup> spirit of conciliation, & would to God it were y<sup>e</sup> real spirit of it in good truth. He hath been driven to y<sup>e</sup> necessity of making concession, but hath been forced by some secret force or fatality to load & clog his measure with principles & condition such as must render it impossible for the Americans to accept it—& which must therefore in y<sup>e</sup> end prove a plan to render them still more obnoxious to Parliament & government here—

Leaving behind me & erasing from my mind every idea of ministers & such things, I will look only to y<sup>e</sup> spirit & doctrine of your laws, & will seek

no peace but where they teach us to look for it & to follow it.

Let us not seek peace by force—but by conciliation—

If conciliation is used ineffectually, there will still be room left for force: but if force be first tryed, & that shall prove to be used ineffectually, there will be no room for conciliation.

The magnitude of y<sup>e</sup> object should teach to look to conciliation—& to know that force will not do.

**VIEW—** 1. The wealth of y<sup>e</sup> colonies  
2. The numbers of the people  
3. The principles which ani-  
mate their spirit—

Principles of liberty—

Principles of religion.

View their character & temper—

Their learning— } as de-  
& Their habits— } rived from the nature of their popular  
government.

Their turn for politicks & their know-  
ledge of such as taught from their first  
entrance into life.

Consider next their remote distance.

Consider how even despotic govern-  
ments are obliged to use management  
& address in the government of their  
distant provinces—

If the acts of the Opposition in y<sup>e</sup> col-  
onies cannot be prosecuted criminally—

There is no way to settle it by com-  
promise—

On this subject of compromise I say  
nothing as to sovereignty—

I omitt y<sup>e</sup> question of y<sup>e</sup> right of taxa-  
tion, & will only speak to practice &  
fact, as found in y<sup>e</sup> precedents of your own  
conduct. The practice of Parliament  
as to Ireland

Wales

Chester

Durham—

Following these precedents, I would  
propose an American representation;  
but y<sup>e</sup> sea & distance is in my way.—

As I cannot give the best—I will offer  
y<sup>e</sup> next—& that is—that which is al-  
ready established—

Their own assemblies:

They are competent for all purposes of  
taxation.—

To lay the ground for that solid basis  
whereon he would again re-establish  
peace—& replace the empire & its go-  
vernment

Offerrs six resolutions of facts:



COROLLARIES—

**COROLLARIES—**

1. That it may be proper to repeal the Tea Act
  2. The Boston Port Bill
  3. The Massachusetts Govt Bill
  4. The Military Bill.
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**DR. SMOLLETT & MR. RICHARDSON.**

[There exist so few relics of the late Dr. SMOLLETT, that his admirers will be gratified on being presented with the following unpublished letters between him and Mr. SAMUEL RICHARDSON.

SIR,—I was extremely concerned to find myself suspected of a silly mean insinuation against Mr. Richardson's writings, which appeared sometime ago in the *Critical Review*; and I desired my friend Mr. Millar to assure you, in my name, that it was inserted without my privity or concurrence. Though you received his explanation with your usual candour, I think it my duty to corroborate what he has said in my vindication, by protesting, in the most solemn manner, that I never once mentioned Mr. Richardson's name with disrespect, nor ever reflected upon him or his writings by the most distant hint or allusion; and that it is impossible I should ever mention him, either as a writer or a man, without expressions of admiration and applause. I am not much addicted to compliment; but I think such an acknowledgment is no more than a piece of justice, due to that amiable benevolence, sublime morality, and surprising intimacy with the human heart, which must ever be the objects of veneration among people of good sense and integrity.

I am very much obliged to you for your judicious remarks on the plan of my History; and shall be proud of your advice on any future occasion: in the meantime, I beg leave to profess myself, with the most perfect esteem,

Sir, your very humble servant,  
T. SMOLLETT.

Chelsea; Aug. 10, 1756.

**Answer.**

DEAR SIR,—I am greatly obliged to you for your kind letter of the 10th. I had not the least imagination that the passage in the *Critical Review* was Dr. Smollett's. When Mr. Millar mentioned it to me, in a manner very favourable to both, I had not heard of it: to this hour I have not seen it. The author of it, whoever he be, is very welcome to censure what I have written. But perhaps he would have forbore the uncalled-for and unprovoked temptation, had he considered

that prolixity, length at least, cannot be avoided in letters written to the moment. I wish he would try his hand at that sort of writing.

I am no less obliged to you, good sir, for your taking so kindly the little hints I presumed to offer on a plan I was very much pleased with, and which I wished to be followed, as to the main of it, by any gentleman who should be induced to undertake the writing of a new History of England. I had not offered these poor and insignificant hints, had I not been greatly pleased with your plan.

I repeatedly thank you, sir, for the whole of your very kind letter; and am, with wishes for your success in every undertaking, as well as in that before us. Your obliged and faithful humble servant, London; Aug. 13, 1756. S. RICHARDSON.

DEAR SIR,—I have just now received from your house eight printed sheets of the Modern History, four of vol. xv. and four of vol. xvi. which I suppose have been written by Mr. Shirley: but I protest I know not what I am to do with them. Pray, sir, are these proof-sheets to be corrected for the press, or are they already printed off? There is an intimation, on the margin of the last page, that Mr. Shirley goes no farther, and that you have been at a stand for several months. But this defect I cannot remedy, until I shall have completed the chasm upon which I am at work; and now I talk of that chasm, I cannot help repeating my complaint, that Dr. Campbell should have left the task to me of filling up a chasm of fifteen or sixteen sheets with the description of a country which all the art of man cannot spin out to half the number. I have before me all that ever was written on the subject, and find the task altogether impossible; unless we throw into this place the discovery and description of the Straights of Magellan, Terra del Fuego, the Straights of Le Maire, Cape Horn, and an account of the voyages of some navigators, who have sailed round it into the South Sea. I do not see any impropriety in this expedient, as the subject naturally belongs to, or at least has an affinity with, that of the countries situated towards the Antarctic Circle and South Pole. I wish you would reflect upon this proposal, and favour me with your sentiments of it, that I may proceed accordingly. Meanwhile I am, with inviolable esteem,

Dear sir, your very humble servant,  
Chelsea; April 4. T. SMOLLETT.

*Answer.*

*Answer.*

SIR.—My uncle's nervous malady unsteadyng his hand, he hopes you will be so good as to accept of my pen, in answer to your favour of yesterday.

The four slips sent you of vol. xv., beginning with the History of the Hottentots, were written by Mr. Shirley, who is also the author of the other four sent you of the xvith volume, beginning with the History of Ansiko. My uncle is apprehensive that the whole eight sheets must be reprinted, because of the barrenness both of style and compilation. They are all wrought off at press, except the six odd pages in sheet C e, vol. xvi., which (with you) I call a sheet. My uncle (if you will be pleased to recollect what passed between Mr. Millar, you, and him, in Salisbury-court, on Mr. Millar's and your return from Mr. Psalmanazar,) was to convey to you all that was written by Mr. Shirley, that your opinion might be obtained of that gentleman's part, before it came to be laid before the publick.

My uncle desired me to acquaint you, in reply to what you have written concerning the want of materials to finish the chasm you are upon, that he cannot but approve of your proposal to fill it up with the discovery and description of the Straights of Magellan, &c. &c. as this method appears to him to be the most eligible of any that can now be chosen. Mr. Millar, who is just gone, (after reading to him your letter,) approves likewise of your scheme; and joins my uncle in requesting you to proceed with the gap in the proposed, or in any other manner that shall seem best to you for the service of the work.

My uncle directed me to assure you, &c. of his high esteem and regard.

I am, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,  
Salisbury-court; W. RICHARDSON.  
April 5, 1759.

DEAR SIR.—Inclosed I send a few remarks on Mr. Richardson's paper; and if, after you and the other gentlemen concerned have perused them, you still shall think it expedient to publish a new account of the work, according to our good friend's proposal, I am ready to execute it to the best of my power. I likewise enclose a small list of books for the History of Sweden. I have already got Puffendorf, the Memoirs of Queen Christina, and an Account of the Swedish Constitution; and am.

Sir, your's sincerely,  
Chelsea; Feb. 4, 1760. T. SMOLLETT.

DEAR SIR.—You will receive with this the last part of the copy for France, which was in my possession, and which brings the history no farther down than the year 1656, in the minority of Louis XIV. I suppose the rest of the copy must be with you or Mr. Millar. You will see that in this parcel I have expunged many needless notes, abridged the text in divers places, and written side-notes where they were wanting; and all this with the great toil and hazard of my eyes: for, though the handwriting be very fine, it is also very small, and extremely difficult to read. The great bulk of this copy arises, not from a great multiplicity of incidents and variety of matter, but from a spunginess of expression; and therefore cannot be properly pared, unless we were to write the whole over again. In writing the History of Sweden, we are at a great loss, and indeed a full stop, for want of the *Histoire General de Suede*, which I wrote for to Mr. Millar several months ago.

I am, with great sincerity and esteem,  
Dear sir,

Your very humble servant,  
Chelsea; May 1, 1760. T. SMOLLETT.

I should think myself happy, if you would favour our Magazine with any loose essay lying by you, which you do not intend for another sort of publication.

DEAR SIR.—As the authors who treat of Sweden cannot be procured, I must either lay the work aside, or proceed to another subject. I have pitched upon Holland, and enclosed a list of books, which I beg may be sent with all expedition, as both I and my amanuensis are idle in the meantime.

I am, with great esteem,  
Sir, your very humble servant,  
Chelsea; May 31, 1760. T. SMOLLETT.

DEAR SIR.—I have dropped a few hints on the other leaf, which you will please to cast your eye upon, before you meet the other proprietors of the Universal History. I think it my duty to submit them to your opinion, as well as to caution you against any proprietor who may have an interest in pressing a discontinuance of the work, from a view to be concerned in a rival performance set up against the Universal History. For my own part, I declare myself altogether uninterested in your determination, as I can always employ my time to much greater advantage than I could possibly reap from the completion

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completion of this work ; and am now fully resolved to have no new employments with the proprietors in any scheme of abridgment ; at least, I shall never tie up my hands in such a manner as to render myself a slave for life to a work which I should never live to accomplish. Other tradesmen can acquire wealth by employing a number of good hands under their immediate direction ; but an author of genius and reputation must, it seems, be a journeyman for life, and be obliged to subsist by the labour of his own hands. Such doctrine, I know your generous heart disdains. You pay a more proper respect to learning and ingenuity ; to that class of writers among whom you yourself possess such superior rank and unenvied eminence. But such are the maxims of a set of contemptible reptiles, who have enriched themselves by works which have scarce afforded their authors the necessaries of life. I am, with the utmost deference and esteem,

Dear sir, your very humble servant,  
Chelsea; Oct. 12, 1760. Ts. SMOLLETT.

*Thoughts on the Universal History.*

The public have been disgusted and cloyed by the bad execution, as well as the enormous extent, of the first part of the Modern Universal History, and by the frequent publication of the volumes. Many purchasers grudge the quick revolution of the expense ; and many readers have not had time to peruse and digest the matter of one volume before the other is thrust upon their hands : thus they are discouraged from persevering in a task, which accumulates upon them so fast and so heavily ; besides the disgust occasioned by the prospect of its swelling to such a monstrous bulk.

I should think that, after the whole is finished, it cannot fail of dropping off gradually, as an original work of great use and entertainment, containing in itself a complete body of history, so well authenticated, that I doubt not, were the whole finished, it would find a place in every public and almost every private library within the dominions of Great Britain. It would therefore be a pity to leave it unfinished, as the plan might be tolerably completed in thirty-five volumes ; because, in that case, there could not be the least prospect of indemnifying the proprietors for the loss they have already sustained. But, at any rate, it would still be a greater pity

to sell all the books that remain unsold for waste paper. I am persuaded that the histories of Mahomet, of the coast of Guinea, of the Popes, and many others, published as parts of the Universal History, might, with the help of new title-pages, become separate books of current sale,—as they would stand without competition ; and the proprietors might also indemnify themselves, by publishing, in the same manner, the copy which has been delivered of the German Empire, the kingdoms of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden : all of which were compiled chiefly from authors who never appeared in the English language.

**ACCOUNT OF ROBERT SANDS,  
OF PERTH.**

IT must have often been remarked, that, in the present state of society, genius and talent, in the lower ranks of life, are very curses to their possessors. Of this melancholy truth, examples will doubtless have occurred even to the most casual observer ; but perhaps a more striking illustration of it cannot be produced than the case of Robert Sands, a man of some reforming notoriety in Scotland, and who, though only a mechanical tradesman, and doomed from his earliest years to encounter all those obstacles which indigence and unremitting toil oppose to the growth of intellect, had yet attained and evinced a degree of mental power, which would have distinguished him in any rank or situation in life. He was born at Arbroath, where his father, a weaver by trade, had brought him up to his own calling ; but had, at the same time, afforded him the common course of schooling, which the lower classes in Scotland, however necessary, invariably bestow upon their children. He had early signalised himself in his native place by his superior aptitude and intelligence : but it was not until he settled at Perth, about the year 1790, that the real extent of his talents became known and acknowledged. The question of reform was then warmly agitated ; and Sands had entered into it with a zeal and spirit which soon rendered him obnoxious to the borough aristocracy, (a class of men, still more distinguished, in their petty way, for cringing political subserviency, and selfish overbearing pride, than even the higher grades of the hereditary retainers of power,) and subjected him to every species of persecution which the jealousy, and ill-will of those exalted personages could suggest. He was placed under

ban as a democrat,—a term with them equivalent to rogue and vagabond; and repeatedly imprisoned on charges of sedition, which, as they were never substantiated, it is to be inferred that they were groundless. Yet the hardships and loss of time this occasioned, to a man who had a family dependant on the labour of his hands, operated as a most grievous punishment, and threw him into difficulties which he never could surmount. Another great source of misfortune to him, was his reputation for talent and information amongst his less-endowed neighbours, by whom he was regarded as an oracle, and applied to on every occasion beyond the reach of their capacities. He was at once their attorney, their counsellor, and judge; writing out their briefs, and letters, and petitions; adjusting their differences, or rendering them his advice, with an intelligence and ability that would have done honour to the most thorough-bred lawyer: but, unluckily for himself, his chambers were in the pot-house, and his fees at most a dose of liquor. As these unfortunate interruptions of his labour were of frequent occurrence, and (as was natural) were readily complied with, they still further aggravated his earlier embarrassments; and, in conjunction with these, in time, overcame his moral feelings; and, inducing habits of idleness and dissipation, sunk him into the very depths of misery: and, after several changes of place, without any change or amelioration of circumstances, he at length enlisted as schoolmaster-serjeant in a regiment which soon after was sent to Canada; where the ill-starred Sands closed his career of suffering.

But, if eminent natural and acquired talent, a mind in fact endowed with powers equal to any task, should entitle its possessor to consideration in society, he merited a better fate. He was in a great measure self-taught; and, although his means of information must necessarily have been scanty, he had acquired an extent of general knowledge, at least a clearness of ideas, on almost every subject, which is not always attained by the finished scholar. His natural acuteness of discernment enabled him to catch at a glance, what would cost others an infinitude of groping investigation; and he embodied his conceptions into words with equal promptitude. He both wrote and spoke with uncommon readiness; and could even string together with great facility: but, although he had the wealth of words, and knack of rhyme, his was not the temperature of

the poet. His restless bustling cast of mind, was ill adapted to receive those deep impressions, and to retain or reflect those distinct and brilliant images, of the objects in its range, which constitutes the highest excellence of the poetic talent; and his character and habits were incompatible with abstract thinking or deep reflection: but, by rapidly seizing and converting his materials of thought to present purpose, he threw them forth with a force and dexterity but rarely equalled. His language was certainly not remarkable for taste or harmony, but it was clear and forcible, and would have improved by practice; and, had he been brought up to writing instead of weaving,—could he have devoted himself to the quill in place of the shuttle,—if he had not become a master in the craft, he would at least have made a conspicuous figure amongst the journeymen quill-drivers of his day. But, involved as he was in early life in the cares of a family, and compelled to drudge at his trade for present support, he was thus chained down to the sphere of the calling to which he had been bred. But, had society been more nearly on a level, or even as it is at present constituted,—had he occupied the place of any of those hereditary drones, whose idle unprofitable lives are spent in wallowing in the honey of the social hive, wasting and appropriating it to the worst of purposes, and perverting and corrupting, by their influence and example, the more industrious members of the community, he might have been at once its ornament and benefactor.

In the year 1806, he addressed to Mr. Fox, then minister of state for the home department, the following letter, in behalf of an old associate and fellow-sufferer in the cause of reform.

*Perth; Sept. 1, 1806.*

SIR,—Ever since you had the honour to fill the high office you at present hold, I have had an intention of writing you a few lines, not merely to congratulate you on your appointment, but to ask a favour from you; and that favour, I think I am entitled to ask, and I as certainly think, you will not refuse.

Your illness has prevented me from using this liberty till now; but, as your physicians have announced you beyond danger, I sincerely congratulate you and the country on your recovery: and I congratulate myself, that an opportunity occurs of doing some sort of justice to a man, who would not have injured the meanest creature in the creation.

Without any further preamble, therefore, I shall tell you what I want. There was a worthy, honest, good man, who was

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sentenced to fourteen years' transportation to Botany Bay, for holding such opinions, and uttering such sentiments, as you, and every honest man in Great Britain, have done for many years past. This man's name is George Mealmaker, a native of Dundee : he was tried at Edinburgh before the Justiciary Court, on the 11th, 12th, and 13th, of January, 1798, and has languished in fetters ever since, banished from a virtuous wife and two fine infants, whom he tenderly loved ; and all this for no other crime than asserting the rights and majesty of the people, in opposition to the doctrines of those men who have brought our country to the very brink of ruin, and who have been the cause of establishing the most detestable tyrants to rule over Europe that the world ever saw. Under such circumstances, I commit the liberation of George Mealmaker, and his return to his country and family, to your charge ; knowing that you will not,—that you cannot, while you have it in your power, deny a request at once so honourable, so necessary, and so just.

You would probably wish to know who this is that makes so bold a demand ? It is no other than a labouring mechanic,—a man without money, without interest,

and in a great measure without friends,—at least, he has none who are great and powerful ; but he is one who had the honour to suffer a good deal from the persecuting spirit of your predecessors in office. From them he suffered two severe and unmerited imprisonments, aggravated by all that their slander and malevolence could suggest ; and that, for holding the same doctrines which have made the Right Hon. Charles James Fox so formidable in the senate, so powerful in council, and so conspicuous in Europe ; and, I may even add, through the whole world.

Sir, I am,

Your most obedient humble servant,

ROBERT SANDS, Weaver, Perth,

Right Hon. Charles J. Fox, one of  
his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, &c. &c. &c. London.

It may be unnecessary to add, that, as Mr. Fox was then on his death-bed, this letter was not attended to; and poor Mealmaker is since dead in banishment. It was among the last letters read by that statesman ; and, if he had lived a few days longer, the object of Sands' letter would have been achieved.

## CORNUCOPIA.

JUNIUS.

**I**N a collection of the Letters of Junius, printed in the year 1770, but which goes no further than his letter to Lord Mansfield of the 14th November in that year, there is one addressed to the printer of the Public Advertiser, which is not found in the later editions. That it was the production of that celebrated writer will scarcely admit of a doubt ; but, why it has been omitted in the subsequent editions, cannot be conjectured. At all events, there are no dates prefixed to the letters in the collection alluded to ; but it is marked " Letter X." and immediately precedes that to Mr. Edw. Weston, which, in the later editions, is dated April 21, 1769.

To the Printer of the Public Advertiser.

SIR.—The monody on the supposed death of Junius is not the less poetical for being founded on a fiction. In some parts of it, there is a premise of genius, which deserves to be encouraged. My letter of Monday will, I hope, convince the author that I am neither a partisan of Mr. Wilkes, nor yet bought off by the ministry. It is true, I have refused offers which a more prudent or more interested man would have accepted. Whether it be simplicity or virtue in me, I can only affirm that I am in earnest ; because I am convinced, as far as my understanding is capable of judging, that the present ministry are driving this

country to destruction : and you, I think, Sir, may be satisfied that my rank and fortune place me above a common bribe.

JUNIUS.

The concluding sentence of this letter is very remarkable ; as it seems to intimate, that Woodfall was not entirely unacquainted with the rank of his correspondent.

CRANMER.

In the parish of Acton, Middlesex, still exist the lineal posterity of the famous Bishop Cranmer, who was wickedly burnt at the stake, for difference of religious opinions, nearly three hundred years ago. One of them, an old lady named Whytell, has completed her 112th year, and retains her intellectual and bodily faculties to a surprising extent.

TITLES OF VILLIERS, JAMES'S FAVORITE.

The right high and right mighty prince George Villiers, duke, marquis, and earl, of Buckingham ; earl of Coventry, viscount Villiers, baron of Waddon ; lord high-admiral of England, Ireland, and the principality of Wales ; governor of all the castles and sea-ports, and of the royal navy ; master of the horse to his majesty ; lord-warden, chancellor, and admiral, of the Cinque Ports, and the members thereof ; constable of the castle of Dover ; justice in the eyre of all his majesty's forests, parks, and chaces,

chaces, on this side the river Trent; constable of the royal castle of Windsor; gentleman of the king's bed-chamber; counsellor of estate of the kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland; knight of the most noble order of the Garter; lord-president of the council of war; chancellor of the University of Cambridge; steward of the city and college of Westminster; and lord-general of his majesty's forces in the isle of Rhée.

## CAUTION.

A Persian sage was asked, what was the most valuable piece of information that he had ever acquired? "I learnt from a blind man, (he replied,) not to lift a foot, till I had previously, with my stick, ascertained the nature of the ground on which I was to put it down again."

## GABRINI

Was one of the most extraordinary men that ever appeared: his father kept a little wine-house, and his mother was a washerwoman. The obscurity of his birth only served to increase the splendour of his talents; which, in spite of his poverty, obtained respect. He early conceived the design which he subsequently accomplished. Under the disguise of a pedant, he meditated his elevation to the sovereignty of Rome; and, by means apparently ridiculous, his scheme was realized. He had gained the multitude before the nobility were alarmed: he gained them by exhibiting caricature pictures. His political sagacity was as great as his knowledge of human nature. While the nobles were deliberating how to quell the rebellion, he took them in the midst of their division of opinion, and summoned them to take the oath of allegiance to the republic, upon the penalty of rebellion for default. The valour of his genius was fitful, sometimes unsettled, and sometimes strong beyond resistance. His messengers were respected abroad, and at home he was himself venerable. He flattered the vanity of the Romans, and they became devoted to his will. Vanity rules nations; and he gratified the Roman populace. He alone produced a revolution: it was without civil horrors, and the first aim of his power was the restoration of justice. But he became luxurious and ostentatious. Ambition is seldom satisfied with the possession of power: it must display it. Gabrini indulged his private passions: this error was his ruin. Had a respect for the opinion of others ever influenced his imagination, he would have lived with honour, and died lamented. He was assassi-

nated in the year 1354: his life is written in French, by Brumoy and Cerceau.

Nothing can resist perseverance. Robert Hill equalled Gabrini in this virtue: but his ambition was to learning. Without the means to acquire it, he became a learned man; and, while working as a taylor, kept a school, and made himself master of Hebrew. Like Gabrini, his passion was never suspected, till he could read the books of Moses in the text of the patriarch: he was unknown entirely. In 1759 he was alive, and in extreme poverty, at Buckingham.

## CARRIER-PIGEONS.

Thirty-two pigeons, with the word "Antwerp" marked on their wings, were lately sent to London, where they were let loose, at seven o'clock in the morning, after having their wings counter-marked "London." The same day, towards noon, one of them arrived at Antwerp; a quarter of an hour later, a second arrived; and, on the following day, twelve others; making fourteen of the thirty-two.

## GEORGE WHITSTONE

Left his papers with his friends when he went with Sir Humphrey Gilbert on his voyage. He was author of *Promos and Cassandra*, the original of Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*. In a letter to his friend and kinsman, William Fleetwood, recorder of London, dated 29th July, 1578, he says of the state of the stage in the different countries of Europe,—that the Italian is too lascivious; the French and Spaniards imitate the Italians; the German is too holy; and the English "is most vaine, indiscreete, and out of order: the author first grounds his worke on impossibilities; then in three hours ronnes throwe the worlde, marries, gets children, makes children men, men to conquer kingdomes,—murder monsters, and bringeth gods from heaven, and fetcheth devils from hell."

## A WELSH PEDIGREE.

Among the papers of the late Theophilus Jones, of Brecon, esq. a very celebrated Welsh herald, the following curious pedigree was found. Gwyddno Goron hir, prince of Cantriff Gwaelod, or that part of Cardiganshire and North Wales which was swallowed up by an inundation of the sea during his reign, about the year 520. His descendants are Llwys of Towyn, Merionedd; Pugh, of Mathavarn; Perkins, of Pilston, Monmouthshire; Pryce, of Gunley, Montgomeryshire; and Pant, Pencill, Evans, and Davids, of Newton, Carmarthenshire; and Parry, of Newadd;

Tyglion Blanpant, and Cilgeran Forest, Cardiganshire. History, as well as tradition, agree in stating, that Cantriff Gwaelod, (in English, the hundred towns on the level or flats,) of which my ancestor Gwyddno Goron hir (in English, Gwyddno with a long or large crown), was king or reigning prince, reached all the way to the Irish coast, that only a small river divided them till it was inundated. I have often heard it said, that the Earl of Farnham and the member for Cavanshire, who write their surnames with a *B* instead of a *P*, viz. *Barry* instead of *Parry*, have the same blood running in their veins, by the maternal lines being descended from Prince Gwyddno.

#### HOWARD THE POET.

Mr. Ellis, in his Specimens of ancient English Poetry, makes a curious and illiterate blunder. Speaking of Henry Earl of Howard the poet, he says, "He served with great distinction in his father's army, which marched against the Scots in 1542, and contributed, by his skill and bravery, to the memorable victory of Flodden-field." The battle of Flodden was fought on the Sept. 1513; and Henry Howard the poet, according to Mr. Ellis's account, which in this instance is probably correct, was born in 1520.

## NOVELTIES OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

THE Voyage of Anacharsis is generally considered as one of those classical productions that reflect lustre on the literature of the eighteenth century. An eminent French artist, M. LANDON, who has published several valuable works on different subjects relating to the fine arts, has completed a kind of supplement to the labours of the late learned Abbé Barthélémy. The object is to collect a series of medals, struck in the classical ages of Greece, for the purpose of exhibiting their fac-similes; and thus to throw a light on that part of our knowledge which is so highly cherished by the amateurs of antiquity. The late M. Visconti was a great encourager of the undertaking, and recommended to M. Landon, as a useful accession, the services of M. Dumersan, who has given a descriptive account of the different medals, to which he has prefixed an appropriate essay.

This numismatic assemblage gives medals of most of the considerable cities that our modern voyagers visit. Portraits, dates, costume, manners, the style of art varying in the different

countries, with the revolutions and fortunes of the people, are all included.

M. Landon has already prepared a number of designs of the above monuments, which, for taste and precision, are not inferior to those now offered to the notice of amateurs.

*Les Quatre Ages*, or the Four Ages, by M. CHARLES POUGENS, of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, merits attention, as storing the classical mind with interesting ideas for retrospection.

M. Pougens is known as a diligent student in the severer labours of philology: these particular studies he now neglects for an amusing picture of the valleys of the Italian Tiber. Two of its inhabitants, with the passions, the virtues, and pleasures, of their infancy, youth, maturity, and old age, form the subject of the little piece alluded to.

The scenery lies in the smiling plains watered by the rapid Anio, the *præceps Anio* of Horace, which he frequently notices in his odes. We forbear to say

all

#### OLD PARR.

There is now living in the parish of Monythusloyne, in the county of Monmouth, a person who claims to be a lineal descendant of the celebrated Thomas Parr, and that in the third degree of descent only from that venerable character. He states that Thomas, so famed for his longevity, was his great grandfather; that he recollects being many times told by his father, amongst other particulars, that his great grandfather died at the age of one hundred and fifty-two years; that he was sent for by the king, but what king he cannot recollect, though he has often heard; that he died in London, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. William Parr, the subject of the present notice, was born in the parish of Llangevelach, near Swansea, where his father died at nearly ninety years of age. He has often heard his father say, that his grandfather (the son of old Thomas) had a small landed property in the parish of Hope-Say, near Ludlow, which his father sold; and that his grandfather lived on it till he died, upwards of eighty years old.

#### FLORENCE WILSON,

Who was professor of belles lettres at Carpentras, in Italy, was tutor to Cardinal Wolsey's nephew (son). He was an eminent classical scholar and Latinist.

all which the subject might prompt: his book will speak for itself,—as an image of the pure pastoral life, not such as it actually exists, but as it should be. His style is a poetical prose, much in the manner of Gesner.

M. Pougens describes with accuracy and enthusiasm the ruins of Mecænas's villa, and the antique temple called the Sybil's, which so majestically overlooks the whole landscape of Tivoli. He visited them in his early youth; and, though now blind and old, his *tableau* faithfully delineates those objects which must have been so durably impressed on his imagination.

There has lately appeared in Paris a work, under the title of *Memoirs to serve as Materials for an History of the Revolution in St. Domingo*, by M. the Lieutenant-general Baron PAMPHILE DE LA CROIX. It is illustrated with a new chart of the island, and a topographical plan of the *Côte à Pierrot*. A concise analysis of its events may not be unworthy of notice.

The ingenious author remarks, that when the revolution broke out in France, the colony had attained a maturity of strength, involving the desire of freedom and emancipation. In illustrating this sentiment, he proves that the exportations had risen in 1789 to 461,000,000 francs, while the importations did not amount to 205,000,000. Thus an enormous balance of trade was in its favour. Nowhere is there a better chance of acquiring the blessings of independence than in an island where, almost without culture, you have in abundance a supply of wholesome food, and where the warmth renders apparel almost unnecessary.

The lucrative amount alluded to was divided among 40,000 white inhabitants, blended into two classes: the first comprising the great planters and the merchants, the second consisting of shopkeepers, &c. designated under the names of *petits blanes* and *gerauts*. Coupled with these, there might be a small number of free blacks and men of colour.

As to the slave-population, a black man being rateable at 2000 francs, was the representative sign of about 400 piastres; a negro woman of 300. The whole number of slaves, about 500,000, with a proportion of two to one for the males, might be worth an additional capital of about a milliard.

The colonial regimen, under the existing authorities, were no longer on a par with the overgrown proprietors, and

more especially since, by alliances, they had acquired titles. Within their court circle, a number of young Creoles had become marquises and countesses.

No sooner had the subject of ameliorations become popular in France, than the tocsin of alarm resounded throughout St. Domingo. The Creoles would no longer bend to an authority which appeared as an alien; nothing would satisfy but a government within themselves. Such of the planters as resided in Paris formed an association under the name of *Club-Massiac*; these united with the colonists, and a secret committee at Port-au-Prince.

The national colours were displayed with a degree of phrenzy. Changes, till then projected in secret, were now publicly demanded: not a few hoped to find, in change, some means of acquiring authority. The militia of the island having been assimilated with that of France, a new flame of ambition was kindled of obtaining military grades. Each commandant would be considered as a captain-general, and assumed the title.

Among the mixed masses in St. Domingo, were some rich proprietors who enjoyed the liberty of citizens, but who, in public opinion, incurred a measure of the degradation of slaves. No sooner was the declaration of the rights of man made public, than many of these aspired to equal rights; but their first attempts were not successful.

The people of colour, inhabitants of the Petit Goave, sent a petition, to request merely some amelioration of their condition, and the privilege of deputing one of their number to sit in the Provincial Assembly. They were all arrested; and M. Ferrand de Baudières, who drew up the petition, and was moreover seneschal of the place, and an old magistrate, was capitally condemned by a committee that trampled on all the forms of justice. That venerable old man suffered decapitation: his body was outraged, and his head carried about on a pike.

This picture of the times became more interesting from differences among the natives. Vincent Ogè, the son of a rich butcher at the Cape, was one of the commissioners in France acting for the men of mixed blood. After several fruitless attempts to obtain the enjoyment of political rights, he determined to assert them by force.

Previous to his return, he repaired to London, where he obtained letters of credit, and money, to purchase arms and ammunition in the United States.

But

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But his mental vigour and courage do not seem to have been directed by extraordinary political ingenuity, or any great skill in war. He landed secretly ; and soon appeared at the head of 300 partisans, urging the execution of the decree of March 1790, which admitted without distinction of colour all free-men, on the payment of a certain contribution, to the exercise of political rights.

This demand, so foreign to the sentiments of the whites, was rejected ; and, with all the marks of contempt, they proceeded to arm against Ogé.

Fortune did not as yet view with a favourable eye the attempts at emancipation. Ogé, and his unfortunate countrymen, were treated as rebels, and driven from post to post.

Vincent Ogé, and his second in the enterprise, Chavaune, retired into the Spanish part of the island, but were betrayed and delivered up to the Colonial Assembly of the North. These unsuccessful victims had their arms, legs, thighs, and reins, broken alive. The Provincial Assembly in a body assisted at this cruel execution.

The condemned were however considered as martyrs; and the barbarities exercised on them became a signal, that was finally to separate the two classes of the native Creoles and the mixed blood.

The men of colour concealed their resentment ; and the effects were visible in the commotions of the blacks.

Two hundred deputies of the colony assembled at St. Marc, disclaiming the right of France to impose laws on St. Domingo ; they disclaimed the same authority with respect to bestowing on the men of colour, although free and proprietors, the rights of citizenship.

Such violent proceedings precipitated the crisis. The primitive authorities could not brook the existence of a rival power. They now backed the remonstrances of the men of colour, and sought to bring over the troops. Agents, to bring about a reconciliation, were sent to the governor, on the part of the Assembly of St. Marc, but they were ordered to quit the Cape in twenty-four hours : and now divisions were universal in the towns as well as among the people of colour ; different authorities, now hostile, seemed bent on mutual destruction.

Ominous reports were spreading through the north of the colony : mysterious plots and crimes, base treachery, infamous conduct, were the common subjects of discourse. Public executions were numerous ; and the bloody work could no longer find its vile func-

tionaries. But these legal murders produce their usual effect ; they supply motives of action to those who had them not, and inspire the oppressed with an energy which breaks down all opposition ; who would doubt that a sentiment of common danger would become a bond of union to the whites ? On the contrary, it became a source of divisions. The agents of government charged the popular Assemblies with stirring up the slaves, while the Assemblies retorted the accusation on the agents of government.

*'Vengeance !* was the watch-word among the negroes ; and the whites, in their fury, made no distinction between the revolted and the submitting slave. The whites gave no quarter and protection ; for the blacks were only to be found in the camps of men of their own colour. Nor would the insurgents hear of neutrality.

We pass rapidly over the events which occurred from 1791 to the death of General Le Clerc. One curious trait in the anecdotes of those times, is, that the blacks, in their burnings, torturings, and butcheries, ever designated themselves as *king's men, gens du roi.*

The author involves the Spaniards, the Americans, and the British government, with the men of mixed blood, in one common charge of contributing to these troubles. A fact more undisputed is, that the blacks spread fire and sword through a vast tract, extending from the Isle des Anses à Pittres to the Fort Dauphin, consuming the last remains of property belonging to the whites. It was to no purpose that the capital city deputed commissioners to reinstate order and tranquillity.

General Galbaud, appointed to the chief command in 1793, would render himself independent. The commissioners declare him deprived of authority : then he pushes for the Cape, determined to win it.

And now it was that the objects of insurgency explained themselves more fully. A ferocious resentment lets loose those who had been so long oppressed ; the chain of slavery is broken ; all the prison-doors are opened ; all the workmen, all the slaves, in the city, to the number of ten thousand, are armed, and hurried into action by the men of colour. Their solicitations prevail on Pierrot, chief of the bands that hover round the Cape, who introduces his barbarous hordes into the city. Thirsting for blood and plunder, they rush forward with dreadful shouts, that extinguish the

the reports of their musketry. General Galbaud sees the victory snatched from his hands: forced to retreat, he hastens towards the port, where the consternation and confusion are so great, that his only resource is by throwing himself into the water to reach his vessel. The sea swallows up a crowd of fugitives; and the fire, which speedily bursts forth in all the quarters of the city, gives the finishing stroke to this scene of horror. In this manner the whites fall by the hands of the blacks, and the bloody struggle completes the ruin of the colony.

From that fatal period, a tissue of bloody scenes occur, teeming with massacres and conflagrations. An English slave (the negro Bouckmann) first applied the torch to the dwellings of the whites; he was followed by Jean-François, by Jeannot, by Biassou, by the bands in the pay of England, by Toussaint, by Dessalines, by Christophe, all of whom, in their turn, have vied with each other in crimes and deeds of terror: so that among the blacks, the whites, and the mingled people, the author hesitates where to assign the imputation of pre-eminent madness, vice, and vindictive cruelty.

Few are strangers to the disastrous expedition of Le Clerc. Of 35,000 men who disembarked with him, nearly 25,000 perished prior to his own death; at which period 7,500 were in the hospitals, and 2000 only remained in a condition to act.

Of 20,000 men sent since, consisting of sailors of the Royal Marine, and of the merchants, of persons employed in civil and military services, of private individuals repairing to the colony, including 3000 colonists and upwards, all have undergone the same fate.

If we add 9000 blacks and of the mixed population, slain in wars, or who died of fatigue, and about 4000 drowned and assassinated under legal forms, it will be found that 62,000 individuals perished in St. Domingo by a violent death, within thirty-four months from the disembarkation of the troops commanded by Le Clerc, to the period when the English, in alliance with the blacks, forced the languishing remains of the French army to evacuate the colony.

After their departure, Dessalines assumed the authority and title of governor-general. But the events in France were to be parodied. A missionary from the north, Breilles, a capuchin, poured the sacred oil on the most sanguinary of the blacks. On the 8th of

October, 1804, he crowned Dessalines Emperor of Hayti, under the style and title of James I.

Dessalines at first offered protection to the whites; but this confidence he quickly abused, by partial proscriptions, arrests, and assassinations; and, on the 28th of April, 1805, in the sixteenth month of his reign, he ordered a general massacre of the whites, with an exception of the priests, the officers of health, and certain classes of workmen. Thus, after sixteen years of convulsion and agony, the white population was extinguished.

The monster who ordained this massacre, had projected the extermination of the men of colour; but it was his fate to perish in an ambuscade wherein they entangled him. A long and murderous struggle ensued between Christophe and Pétion, two lieutenants of Dessalines; and thus, says the author, French blood was avenged, by a most prodigal effusion of that of the blacks and the men of colour.

The issue of all was, that Pétion was recognised as president of the republic of Hayti by the men of the west and south, and Christophe remained master of the north part; who, in the sequel, caused himself to be crowned king.

The two states are separated by an uninhabited line of ten leagues in depth. The rich plains of the Boucassin, and the coverts through which the line passes, are at present thick forests, which, by the force of vegetation, grow every day more and more impenetrable.

Of the 40,000 whites and 574,000 blacks that in 1789 composed the population of the island, there now remain about 480,000 blacks, 20,000 men of colour, and 1000 whites. The republic, long under Pétion, now under Boyer, as president, may contain about 261,000 inhabitants, and the kingdom of Christophe about 240,000.

The products of the colony, valued in 1789 at 461,000,000, and which in 1800, under Toussaint, exceeded 400,000,000 of francs, are now reduced to 100,000,000. The revenues of the two governments amount to 48,000,000, and their disbursements do not exceed 18,000,000; which leaves a saving of 30,000,000 every year.

The royal army consists of 24,000 men, and that of the republic of 26,000: but, in case of invasion, every man is bound to take up arms; and then each government would comprehend a force of near 100,000 men.

The arrangements for the militia are  
on

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on a better footing in the kingdom than in the republic. An article of the Constitution of May 20, 1805, purports that, on the first firing of a signal-gun, the cities should be destroyed, and the nation rise in a mass. In all the houses built on the coast, combustible materials are lodged. Both the governments neglect the fortifications of towns and the banks

of rivers, as both are decided to carry on war in the interior.

The author infers, on the whole, that any attempts to restore the ancient regiments would be an undertaking equally cruel and impracticable;—would be, he says, just objects of condemnation. *Assez de larmes et de sang!*

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### ON THE POWER OF GOLD.

*Tω' Αγγυίνιον τάσσεται πάρτα.*

**G**OLD! thou all-commanding\* metal,  
Bliss and bane of human kind,  
Firmest minds thou canst unsettle,  
And the quickest sight canst blind.  
  
Life and soul of worldly action,  
Mover of each secret wheel;  
Thou blow'st up the flames of faction,  
Or inspir'st with bigot zeal.  
  
Stronger than the bolt of thunder,†  
Cannon's force, or soldier's arms;  
Thou canst cleave e'en rocks asunder,  
Shake the world with war's alarms.  
  
Rich and poor of ev'ry nation,  
Statesman, lawyer, bard, and priest,  
Israel-like, with adoration,  
Bow before the idol-beast.  
  
See that false deluded maiden,  
Doom'd, alas! to feel the smart,  
Who to him, with years deep laden,  
Gives her hand, but not her heart.  
  
Youth, and youthful love, she slighted;  
What avails the name of wife?  
Perjur'd, lost, forlorn, and blighted,  
She's a prostitute for life.  
  
Danæ, pent in brazen tower,  
Long resisted Jove's request;  
Chang'd into a golden shower,  
Then she op'd for him her breast.‡  
  
Love, whom nought on earth can bridle,  
Yet must own thy magic sway;  
'Gainst thy shield his darts are idle,—  
What has mightier force than they?  
  
Hear that statesman's elocution,  
Sydney's spirit fires his breast;  
With what eloquent profusion  
Is the patriot's zeal express!  
  
Mark the end of that oration,  
Place or pension is his aim;  
Then for gold he'll sell the nation,  
Or blow up war's horrid flame.  
  
While this parricidal§ despot  
Sells secure his country's weal,

\* *ἰνέρθημα, having power far and wide.*

PINDAR.

† *Aurum — potentius Ictu fulmineo.*

HOR.

‡ *Χρυσὸς ἀνογέτι πάρτα καὶ δύπλας.*

§ Cicero, in his incomparable oration against Cataline, applies to the traitor the epithet "parricida;" than which nothing can be more expressive of the abhorrence the orator felt towards those who preyed upon the vitals of their mother-country.

Spare, oh spare, in mercy, his lot  
Who for want was forc'd to steal.

Justice fires both judge and jury  
While the awful law is read;  
Nothing can avert her fury  
From the death-doom'd villain's head.

See the soldier, fierce in battle,  
Dauntless brave the cannon's roar,  
Unappall'd by war's loud rattle,  
And the field, tho' steep'd in gore.

Mark the motive which inspir'd him  
Life to risk, tho' round him rave  
War's dire thunders,—gold hath hir'd him,—  
Gold can make e'en cowards brave.

Politician, priest, and poet,  
Have employ'd their pens for pay;  
History's lying pages shew it,  
And the sordid fulsome lay.

Thus, thro' ev'ry rank and station  
Spreads thine influence around;  
Those alone resist temptation  
Who in Virtue's paths are found.

*Manor-house, East Barnet.* C. H.

### EUCLID.

O CURSED bore of angles and of points,  
Fram'd from the vulgar head of some mechanic,

And reasoning round, as if the brain had joints,  
Your very names have put me in a panic.

Till late I soar'd in Fancy's brightest car,  
When (Phæton-like) you hurl'd me from  
my glory;  
You turn'd me from the chase of fair Dunbar,  
If I forgive ye, may I die a Tory.

Before ye came, my mind emitted rays;  
I sprang to life a jest-man and a joker:  
Could rise "Olympus-high," like Castle-reags;  
Then "duck as low" as Canning or Croker.

Thou carpenter,\* so hateful to my sight,  
If I had shown thee from this world to  
Hades,  
'Tis ten to one I'd set thine angles "not  
right:"

No Bacchanalian joys for you, or ladies.

What

thet "parricida;" than which nothing can be more expressive of the abhorrence the orator felt towards those who preyed upon the vitals of their mother-country.

\* The old carpenter, as one of our year,

What, teach a man the truth where all are mad,—  
Like wearing a long beard in nation shaven;  
To make one stand against the world,—egad!  
They'd let him in a tighten'd waistcoat  
rave on.  
Before Fate led me to the Euclid shelf,  
I lost my griefs before some maiden haughty;  
But in his skeletons I lose myself,  
And know that I'm a fool before I'm forty.\*  
Oh, how unlike the volumes that were dear,—  
Where Shakespeare's spirit like an Etna  
rages;  
Or Gray calls forth the tributary tear;  
Or Milton shines with all the light of ages.  
Farewell, dear names,—ye sacred names  
farewell,—  
If the profane should deem this verse a  
frolic, [swell,  
Their heads may Science' tortures largely  
Their lower parts swell more with gout or  
cholic.  
T. B.

Aug. 1819.

## THE REED-SPARROWS.

*A Tale.*

MY garden—(gardens in a town  
Have rarely aught to show,  
Save flowers that languish soon as blown,  
Or trees in formal row)—  
Is planted on the southern side  
With shrubs of various kinds;  
While others, on the east, both hide  
And screen it from the winds.  
Through these a walk, slow-winding, leads,  
Well box'd and gravell'd neat;  
And here may those who love the shades  
Enjoy a rural seat.  
And here, when Winter yields to Spring  
The sceptre of the year,  
The feather'd minstrels love to sing,  
And build and nestle here.  
Among the rest, a favorite pair,  
By confidence endear'd,  
With much security and care  
Their mossy fabric rear'd.  
High on a fragrant lilac hung  
The well-constructed nest,  
In which the hen, with instinct strong,  
Her speckled treasure press'd.  
While, perch'd upon a neighbouring spray,  
Or somewhere near the spot,  
Her partner pip'd the time away,  
And cheer'd her as she sat.  
And when the downy nest display'd  
Its young, a callow brood,  
He added his paternal aid  
In gathering insect-food.

Like myself, a mathematician by compulsion,  
was wont to call him, in derision, '*Wakefield's*  
*Memoirs.*'

† Young.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 332.

Their mutual task from day to day,  
Thus fed, the younglings grew,  
And, fledg'd and strong, could well survey  
The old ones as they flew.

When lo! Grimalkin, prowling near,  
With unsuspected paw,  
And eye devoid of Pity's tear,  
The pretty warblers saw.

He saw, and secretly contriv'd  
To seize the weaker bird;  
So that her partner, who surviv'd  
Her death, nor saw nor heard.

But I, who met him on his way,  
With her well-known remains,  
Depriv'd him of his bleeding prey,  
And kick'd him for his pains.

And low beneath the lilac tree  
On which was built her nest,  
The organs of sweet minstrelsy  
In silence lie at rest.

A double duty now devolves  
On him who 'scap'd the harm,  
And he as instantly resolves  
That duty to perform.

With agile wing and busy bill,  
From spray to spray he sped,  
And, by his industry and skill,  
The little ones were fed.

And soon had flown, but cruel fate,  
Or rather instinct strong,  
Induc'd again the cunning cat  
To hide the leaves among.

And when the bird, of flies in chace,  
Approach'd his dark retreat,  
He darted from his hiding-place,  
And laid him at his feet.

I miss'd him, and with sad surmise  
Indulg'd my hopes and fears,  
Till loud the hungry nestling's cries  
Assailed my aching ears.

My apprehensions now confirm'd,  
Conjectures all at rest,  
With hand humane, else cruel term'd,  
I took the crowded nest,

And tried to rear them, but in vain;  
Unable yet to fly,  
Too timid to be fed, with pain  
I saw that they must die.

They perish'd all, both old and young  
Untimely thus have died,  
Have left my garden void of song,  
And stript of half its pride.

Now, ye that knew my birds, and you  
Who read this simple tale,  
In all its circumstances true,  
Their death with me bewail.

And, sympathizing in my grief,  
Prefer an earnest pray'r,  
That I, next year, may find relief  
From such another pair.

Chelmsford.

JAS. POTTER.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

## LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF MANCHESTER.

**T**HIS Society have published a third volume of the second series of its proceedings; and the researches of its members tend to rescue that town from the disgrace brought on it by some late abuses and conspiracies of power, which have so justly agitated the nation.

The following are the titles of the principal papers in this volume.

Experiments and Observations on Phosphoric Acid, and on the Salts denominated Phosphates; by Mr. John Dalton.

Experiments and Observations on the Combinations of Carbonic Acid and Ammonia; by Mr. John Dalton.

Memoirs of the late Charles White, esq. F.R.S. with reference to his professional life and writings; by Thomas Henry, F.R.S. &c.

Remarks tending to facilitate the Analysis of Spring and Mineral Waters; by Mr. John Dalton.

Account of the Floating Island in Derwent Lake, Keswick; by Mr. Jonathan Otley.

An Essay on the Origin of Alphabetical Characters; by the Rev. Wm. Turner, jun. A.M.

Observations on the Rise and Progress of the Cotton Trade in Great Britain, particularly in Lancashire, and the adjoining Counties; by John Kennedy, esq.

Account of the Black-lead Mine in Borrowdale, Cumberland; by Mr. Jonathan Otley.

A Tribute to the Memory of the late President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester; by William Henry, M.D.

The Laws of Statical Equilibrium analytically investigated; by Mr. J. Gough.

Experiments on the Gas from Coal, chiefly with a view to its practical application; by Wm. Henry, M.D.

Memoir on Sulphuric Ether; by Mr. John Dalton.

One of the most interesting of these papers consists of "Experiments on the Gas from Coal, chiefly with a view to its practical Application," by Dr. Wm. Henry. By a train of experiments, Dr. H. has endeavoured to derive, from a careful analysis of the compound combustible gases, a measure of their illuminating power, admitting of more exact appreciation than the optical method of a comparison of shadows. The one which (says he) I was led to propose as the most accurate, and which I still think entitled to preference, was the determination of the quantities of oxygen gas

consumed, and of carbonic acid formed, by the combustion of equal measures of the different inflammable gases; that gas having the greatest illuminating power which, in a given volume, condenses the largest quantity of oxygen. The average results of a great variety of experiments were comprised in the following table:

Kinds of Gas.	Oxygen gas required to saturate 100 measures.	Carbonic acid produced.
Pure hydrogen .....	50	—
Gas from moist charcoal	60	35
— wood (oak)	54	33
— dried peat..	68	43
— cannel coal	170	100
— lamp-oil....	190	124
— wax .....	220	157
Olefiant gas .....	284	179

1. HYDROGEN GAS is the lightest of all known gases; its specific gravity, that of atmospheric air being taken at 1000, being about 73. As ordinarily procured, by the solution of iron or zinc in diluted sulphuric acid, it contains impurities which give it a disagreeable smell; but well purified hydrogen has little if any odour. It burns with a pale and feeble flame, not at all suited to artificial illumination.

Product of its combustion.  
grains. grains.

The cubic foot weighs  
about..... 40  
Consumes half a cubic  
foot of oxygen..... 300

340 Water 340

2. CARBURETTED HYDROGEN has been shown to constitute the gas of marshes, and the fire-damp of coal-mines. In these natural forms, it is contaminated with a small proportion of carbonic acid, and a larger one of azotic gas, but appears to be free from all other impurities. It is proved to be a definite compound of hydrogen and charcoal, without any oxygen. It is lighter than common air, in the proportion of about 600 to 1000; it has very little odour, and burns with a flame greatly surpassing that of hydrogen in density and illuminating power.

Products. oz. dr.\* oz. dr.

A cubic foot 1 cubic foot of  
weighs..... 0 12 carb. acid.. 1 13  
Consumes 2 cubic  
feet of oxygen 2 10 Water ..... 1 9

3 6 5 6

\* The avoirdupois ounce of  $437\frac{1}{2}$  grains, or 16 drachms, is to be understood.

3. CARBONIC

3. CARBONIC OXIDE is rather lighter than common air. It contains no hydrogen, and is purely a compound of charcoal and oxygen, the latter being in just half the proportion which is required to constitute carbonic acid. It burns with a feeble blue light. Product.

A cubic foot	oz. dr.	oz. dr.
weighs .....	1	3
Consumes $\frac{1}{2}$ a cu- bic foot of oxy- gen .....	0	11
	—	—

1 14 Carbonic acid 1 14

4. OLEFIANT GAS, or BI-CARBURETTED HYDROGEN.—This has been demonstrated to be a compound of nearly 85 by weight charcoal, and 15 hydrogen, without any oxygen. It is a little lighter than common air, viz. in the proportion of about 974 to 1000. It surpasses all other gases in the brightness and density of its flame. Its name was originally derived from the property which it possesses, of being speedily and entirely condensed, by rather more than an equal volume of chlorine gas, into a liquid resembling oil in appearance, but since shown to approach more nearly to the nature of ether. Product.

A cubic foot	oz. dr.	2 cubic feet	oz. dr.
weighs.....	1	3 carb. acid	3 10
Consumes 2 cubic feet of oxygen	4	0 Water ....	1 9
	—	—	—
5 3		5 3	

Olefiant gas I found to be one of the products of the distillation of oil and of bees'-wax, and was led therefore to suggest, that the wick of a lamp or candle, surrounded by flame, is to be considered as a bundle of ignited capillary tubes, into which the melted inflammable matter is drawn, and there resolved, not into a condensable vapour, but into olefiant and carburetted hydrogen gases. In

the gas from coal, also, I detected the presence of olefiant gas, by the test of the action of chlorine.

*On the Quality of the Gas, at different Stages of the Distillation.*

The gas which I first submitted to experiment was obtained from Wigan cannel coal, a substance preferred in this neighbourhood as affording aëriform products, which, both by their quantity or quality, more than compensate its higher price. The retorts are charged while red hot with this substance, and indeed are never suffered, during the whole of the winter season, to fall below the temperature of ignition. The gas was collected in a bladder furnished with a stopcock, which was fixed into an opening in the pipe between the retort and the tar-pit. It was taken at this place, in order to avoid contact with water, and admixture with any atmospherical air that might accidentally remain in the gasometer. Wishing to examine the gas in a perfectly recent state, and finding it impossible to make the necessary experiments with sufficient accuracy in a shorter interval, I was obliged to be satisfied with procuring it every other hour. In this place I shall only state the general results; and, I shall describe, in a subsequent part of the paper, the methods of analysis, in order that other persons, who may choose to compare my experiments with their own, may conduct them under equal circumstances.

By the expression impure gas, is to be understood, the gas precisely in the state in which it was collected from the retort; and, by purified gas, the same product, after being freed from carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen by solution of pure potash, applied in very small quantity, relatively to the volume of the gas, and with the least agitation adequate to the effect.

TABLE I.  
*Showing the Quality of Gas from 1120lbs. of Cannel, at different Periods of the Distillation.*

Hours from the Commencement.	100 measures of impure gas contain of		100 m. of purified gas consist of			100 m. of purified gas give	
	Sul. hyd.	carb. acid.	Olef.	other infl.	az. gases.	cons. oxyg.	carb. acid.
$\frac{1}{2}$ an hour .....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	64	20	130	94
1 hour .....	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	210	112
3 hours .....	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	80	5	200	108
5 do.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	72	15	176	94
7 do.....	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	76	15	170	83
9 do.....	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	77	15	150	73
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.....	0	2	6	74	20	120	54
12 do.....	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	76	20	82	36

Excluding from the calculation the azotic gas, with various proportions of

which the products were contaminated, the following table shews the quantity of

2 X 2 oxygen

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oxygen gas consumed, and of carbonic acid produced, by the really combustible part of the gas.

TABLE II.

*Showing the Quality of the really combustible Part of the Gas, at different Periods of Distillation.*

	Take oxygen.	Give carb. acid.
100 measures of half-hour's gas .....	225	118

1 hour's gas .....	220	117
3 do. ....	210	114
5 do. ....	206	108
7 do. ....	200	98
9 do. ....	176	85
10½ do. ....	150	70
12 do. ....	103	45

The next set of experiments was made on gas from common coal, got at Clifton, near Manchester, and of fair average quality.

TABLE III.

*Showing the Quality of the Gas from 1120 lbs. of Common Coal, at different Periods of the Distillation.*

	100 measures of impure gas contain		100 measures of purified gas.			100 measures purified.	
	sulp. hyd.	carb. acid.	olef.	other az.	infl. gases.	cons. oxy.	give carb. acid.
1 hour's gas ..	3	3	10	90	0	164	91
3 ditto ....	2	2	9	91	0	168	93
5 do. ....	3	2	6	94	0	132	70
7 do. ....	1	3	5	80	15	120	64
9 do. ....	1	2½	2	89	9	112	60
11 do. ....	1	1	0	85	15	90	48

Exclusive of the azote, with which the three last portions of gas were mingled, they consumed oxygen, and gave carbonic acid, as follows. The seven hours' gas, in this instance, as sometimes happens from irregularities of temperature, was more combustible than that collected two hours sooner.

	Consumed oxygen.	Gave carb. acid.
100 m. of 7 hours' gas	140	75
9 do. ....	123	66
11 do. ....	106	50

A comparison of the results exhibited in the third table, with those of the distillation of cannel coal, is greatly in favour of the latter substance as a source of light. This will appear most distinctly, by setting against each other the proportions of oxygen which are consumed by the gases evolved from the two substances, at equal times from the commencement.

TABLE IV.

*Comparative Table of the Qualities of the Gases from Wigan Cannel, and from common Coal, at equal Times from the Commencement of the Distillation.*

	Oxygen consumed by 100 m. cannel gas.	Oxygen consumed by 100 m. of Clifton coal gas.
1 hours' gas .....	220	164
3 do. ....	210	168
5 do. ....	206	139
7 do. ....	200	140
9 do. ....	176	123
11 do. ....	150	106

It appears from these experiments, that the gas from cannel has, in an equal volume, an illuminating power about one-third greater than that from coal of medium quality. The quantity, also, from the former substance, exceeded by about one-seventh that obtained from coal distilled under precisely similar circumstances; 3500 cubic feet of gas having been collected from 1120 pounds of cannel, and only 3000 cubic feet from the same quantity of coal. The whole product of one distillation of cannel, mixed together in a gasometer, was of such quality, that 100 measures required for combustion 155 measures of oxygen gas, and gave eighty-eight measures of carbonic acid. But, as the gas was contaminated with fifteen measures of azote in every hundred, the oxygen required for saturating 100 measures of the really combustible part of it may be stated at 195, and the carbonic acid produced, at 110. It may be necessary to observe, that, in comparing the value of gases produced from different kinds of coal, or from the same kind of coal differently treated, it is not enough to determine the quantity of aëiform products; and no satisfactory conclusion can be drawn respecting the relative fitness of any variety of coal for affording gas, or the advantages of different modes of distillation, unless the degrees of combustibility of the gases compared be determined, by finding experimentally the proportion of oxygen gas required for their saturation.

On

*On the Purification of Coal Gas.*

The chief impurities mingled with the gas from coal, which it is desirable and practicable to remove before applying it to use, are, carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen gases. The former is of little importance; but the latter imparts to the coal gas, when unburned, a very offensive smell, resembling that of bilge-water, or the washings of a gun-barrel, and the inconvenient property of tarnishing silver plate; and, during combustion, gives rise to the same suffocating fumes (sulphurous acid) which are produced by the burning of a brimstone match. The most obvious method of absorbing both the carbonic acid and the sulphuretted hydrogen, is, to bring the recent gas into contact with quicklime; and the cheapness of that substance, and facility of applying it, led me, several years ago, to propose it for the purpose. It has since, I believe, been suggested, that the sulphuretted hydrogen may be removed by chlorine; but a sufficient objection to this agent is, that it would also separate the most valuable part of the product, the olefiant gas. The transmission of the gas through ignited tubes has also been proposed; but it is a well-known property of both the varieties of carburetted hydrogen, that they deposit charcoal when strongly heated; and M. Berthollet has shown that the amount of this effect is proportionate to the increase of temperature. Some persons practically engaged in lighting with gas, have, to my knowledge, been led, by the increase of the quantity of gas which is obtained by passing it through red-hot tubes, to imagine that an advantage is thus gained; and they have not been aware that the gas, when thus treated, sustains a much more than proportional loss of illuminating power.

*Nature of the Gas from Coal.*

The opinion which I formerly advanced on this subject, though opposed by writers of so much authority as M. Berthollet and Dr. Murray, still appears to me to be much more probable, than that the varieties of gas from inflammable substances, which may be almost infinitely diversified by modifications of temperature, are, as those philosophers suppose, so many distinct compounds of hydrogen and charcoal, or of hydrogen and charcoal in combustion with oxygen. The reasons that induce me to abide by my original view of the subject, are the following.

1. We are acquainted with two distinct and well-characterized compounds of hydrogen and charcoal, in one of which

a given weight of charcoal is united with a certain quantity of hydrogen, and in the other with double that quantity. Besides these two, no other compound of those two elements has been hitherto proved to exist.

2. It is inconsistent with experience, that two bodies, which, like hydrogen and charcoal, unite by an energetic affinity, should combine in all possible proportions. On the contrary, it is to be expected, from analogy in general, and from that of the compounds of charcoal and oxygen in particular, that hydrogen and charcoal unite in few proportions only, and in such a manner that these proportions are multiples or divisors of each other by some entire number.

3. All the phenomena may be satisfactorily explained, by supposing the gas from coal, and from other inflammable substances, to be mixtures of this kind. For example, referring to the one hour's gas in the first table, we shall find that it contains, in 100 measures, eighteen of olefiant gas, which require for combustion fifty-four measures of oxygen, and afford thirty-six of carbonic acid. The same gas contains also  $77\frac{1}{2}$  measures of another inflammable gas, in the combustion of which  $210 - 54 = 156$  measures of oxygen, have been spent; and which have afforded  $112 - 36 = 76$  measures of carbonic acid. This is as near an approach as can be expected to the properties of carburetted hydrogen, the  $77\frac{1}{2}$  measures having consumed very nearly twice their bulk of oxygen, and given an equal volume of carbonic acid. We may therefore consider the early products of the gas from cannel as a mixture of about one volume of olefiant gas, and four volumes of carburetted hydrogen.

The early product of gas from Clifton coal, does not admit of being thus theoretically resolved into a mixture of olefiant and carburetted hydrogen gases only. For, after deducting from the oxygen consumed (164 measures) that spent in saturating the olefiant gas ( $10 \times 3 = 30$ ) we have only 134 measures of oxygen left for the combustion of ninety measures of inflammable gas. These ninety measures, it appears, afford  $91 - 20 = 71$  measures of carbonic acid. This portion of the gas does not, therefore, answer to the characters of carburetted hydrogen, since it neither gives an equal volume of carbonic acid, nor consumes a double volume of oxygen. In this case, and a variety of similar ones, we can only at present explain the phenomena, by comparing them with hypothetical mixtures of the different known gases.

NEW

## NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

**To MR. WILLIAM RUTT, for his Printing Machine.**—[With an Engraving.]

**T**HE printing-machine, of which the plate is a perspective view, is the invention of Mr. William Rutt, of Shacklewell, near London; and, for its simplicity, and superior style of printing and making register, exceeds any printing-machine hitherto invented.

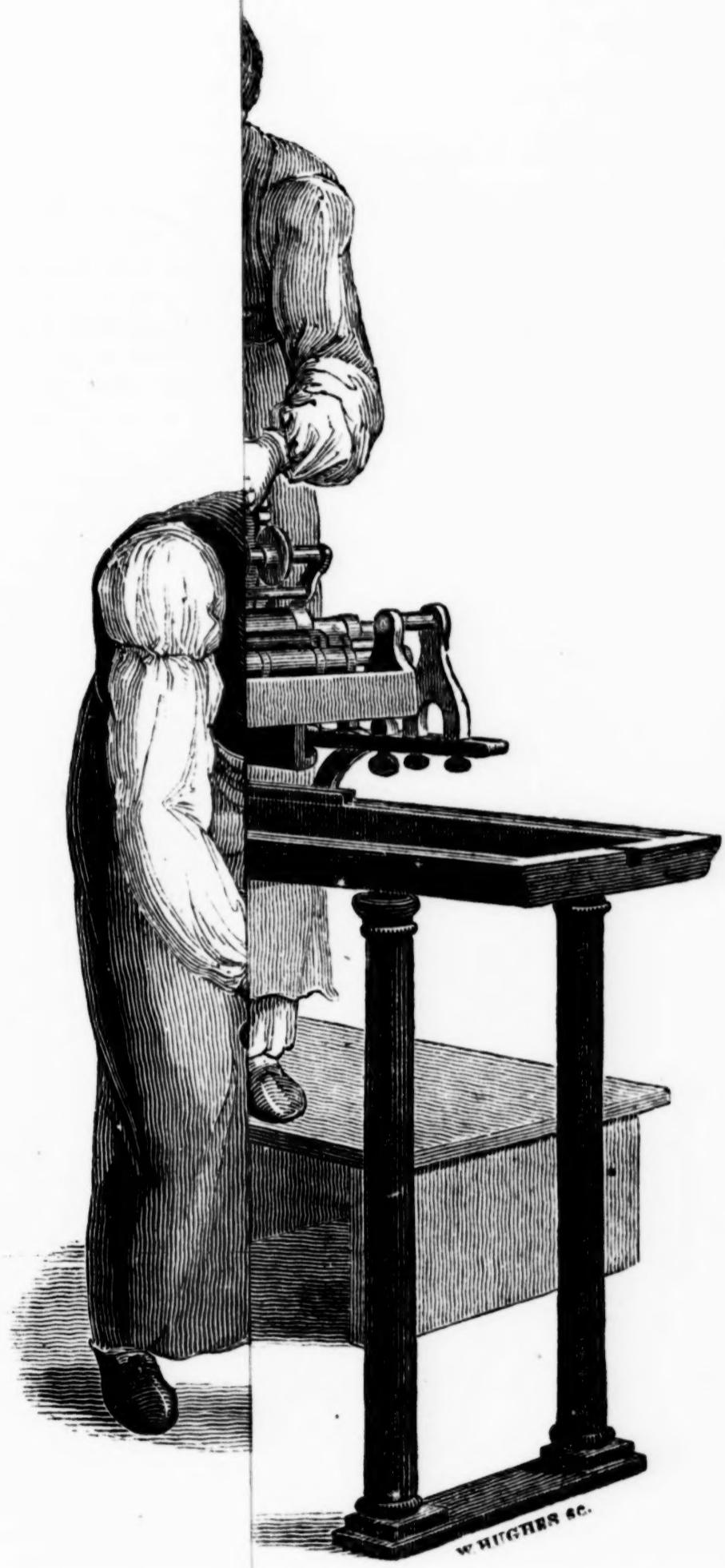
It is capable of printing any kind of work, in letter of any size, either in stereo or moveable type, with equal facility. The inking-apparatus is so arranged, that, by the action of the machine, the requisite and regular supply of ink is received by the rollers from a duct peculiarly constructed, and communicated to the type in such a manner as to produce a complete uniformity of colour, however extensive the number of impressions.

The form of type to be printed is placed on the table of the machine: the plate represents the table at the back part of the machine, with the form of type, just after a sheet has been printed, and the lad at the back in the act of taking it away; during the time the table is returning to the front part of the machine, the cylinder remains stationary, allowing time to lay a sheet of paper on it, (as represented in the plate,) and, by a corresponding arrangement, the table gives motion to the cylinder, and causes it to revolve; which, on passing again to the back part of the machine, performs the operations of inking and printing. From the principle of the motion introduced for the purpose of moving the table backward and forward, the man employed, as described in the plate, turns the handle always the same way. The bevel-wheels at the side of the machine, are for the purpose of giving motion to the ink-rollers, but, by disengaging the bevel-wheel on the upper end of the shaft from the bevel-wheel at the end of the ink-roller, the inking-rollers can be worked independently of the machine, for the purpose of getting them in order previously to the commencement of the day's work. The small space which this machine requires is also much in its favour; a room 10-ft.-6, by 7-ft.-6, would be sufficiently large for the full operation of one equal to a work on super-royal paper. It will print as many sheets in a minute as a man can put on the cylinder, which may be about fifteen; but its rate must

be regulated according to the quality of the work required to be done.

**To HENRY EWBANK, of London, Merchant; for Machinery for cleansing or dressing Paddy or Rough Rice, so as to fit it for culinary Purposes.**

The paddy or rough rice, after having been sifted through a wire screen, adapted to the size of the grain to separate it from dirt, sand, or other extraneous matter, is conveyed, by any of the usual modes, to a pair of mill-stones, for the purpose of shelling or removing the external husk or shell; stones of various diameter may be used, but those of six to seven feet, are considered a convenient size. From the stones the rice passes a wind-fan, to separate the chaff or outer husk from the shelled rice, which is next to be conveyed into a screen of wire-cloth, which may be cylindrical or polygonal, and is made to revolve upon an inclining axis. The wire-cloth of this screen is of two degrees of fineness, the finest part being at the most elevated, and is adapted to let the dust, and the lower or coarser part, the shelled rice, pass through it: and such grains as may have escaped from the stones without being shelled, will not pass through this wire-cloth at all, but be delivered at its lowest end, to be returned to the stones again. So far it will be seen, that the process and machinery used bears a resemblance to the shelling of oats, and the cleansing and dressing of other grain; and Mr. E. distinctly disclaims all exclusive privilege to the use of any part or parts of the foregoing or following machinery, excepting such as he shall specifically claim as new in this country, either in themselves, or in their application or combination. But rice has also an internal skin or pellicle, which, although very thin, requires to be removed before it is fit for culinary use, and which is not at all touched or affected by the previous operation of the stones or screens. This internal skin or pellicle, Mr. E. rubs off and removes, by triturating the rice prepared and shelled as above in mortars, by means of heavy pestles. For this purpose, the shelled rice, as it comes from the screen, after the operation of the stones, is carried to a bin or receptacle, from whence it can be let down at pleasure by means of spouts into one or more mortars, according to the extent of the



*HINE.*

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## INVENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

*Printers' Printing  
Machine.*—A printing  
machine, of which the  
specimen view, is the  
property of William Rutt, of  
London; and, for its  
several style of printing  
it, exceeds any print-  
ing machine ever invented.

Printing any kind of  
book, of any size, either in  
one type, with equal  
printing apparatus is so ar-  
ranged, that the action of the  
machine and regular supply

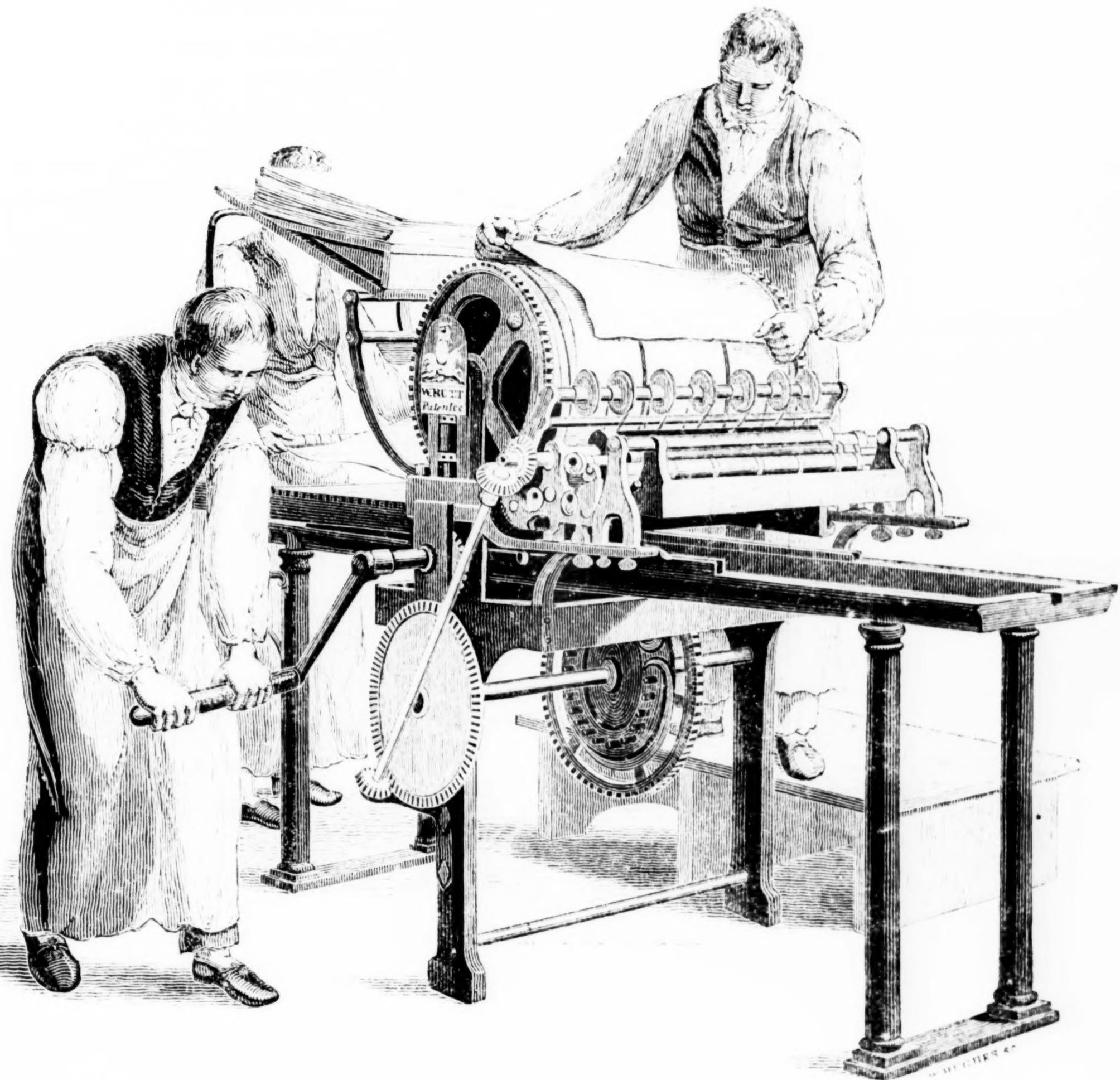
of the rollers from a  
constricted, and con-  
tinuous in such a manner  
as to produce uniformity of  
extensive the number

of types to be printed is  
done by the machine; the  
book-table at the back  
being, with the form  
of a sheet has been  
placed at the back in the  
way; during the time  
of printing, to the front part of  
the cylinder remains sta-  
tionary to lay a sheet of  
paper (presented in the plate,)  
holding arrangement,  
fitted to the cylinder,  
revolves; which, on pass-  
ing the back part of the  
machine operations of inking  
from the principle of  
inked for the purpose  
of the backward and for-  
ward employed, as described  
the handle always the  
bevel-wheels at the  
same for the purpose  
to the ink-rollers, but,  
the bevel-wheel on the  
shaft from the bevel  
of the ink-roller, the  
bevel-wheel index, as  
designed for the pur-  
pose in order previously to  
take up the day's work  
which this may do  
much in its favour; a  
cloth, will be stan-  
dard operation of the  
ink-supply paper  
ink, which is to be  
done, which, but no time had

be regulated according to the quality  
and quantity of the work required to be done.

*To HENRY EWRAK, of London, Mer-  
chant; for Machinery for cleansing  
and dressing Paddy or Rough Rice, so  
as to fit it for culinary Purposes.*

The paddy or rough rice, after hav-  
ing been sifted through a wire screen  
adapted to the size of the grain, to  
separate it from dirt, sand, or other extran-  
aneous matter, is conveyed, by any  
of the usual modes, to a pair of mill-  
stones, for the purpose of shelling or re-  
moving the external husk or shell;  
stones of various diameter may be used,  
but those of six to seven feet, are con-  
sidered a convenient size. From the  
stones, the rice passes a wind fan, to  
separate the chaff or outer husk from the  
shelled rice, which is next to be conveyed  
into a screen of wire-cloth, which may  
be cylindrical or polygonal, and is made  
to revolve upon an inclining axis. The  
wire-cloth of this screen is of two de-  
grees of fineness, the finest part being at  
the most elevated, and is adapted to let  
the dust, and the lower or coarser part,  
the shelled rice, pass through it; and  
such grains as may have escaped from  
the stones without being shelled, will  
not pass through this wire-cloth at all,  
but be delivered at its lowest end, to be  
returned to the stones again. So far it  
will be seen, that the process and ma-  
chinery used bears a resemblance to the  
shelling of oats, and the cleansing and  
dressing of other grain; and Mr. E. dis-  
tinguishes all exclusive privilege  
to the use of any part or parts of the  
foregoing or following machinery, ex-  
cepting such as he shall specifically  
claim as new in this country, either  
in themselves, or in their application or  
combination. But rice has also an in-  
ternal skin or pellicle, which, although  
very thin, requires to be removed before  
it is fit for culinary use, and which is not  
at all touched or affected by the previ-  
ous operation of the stones or screens. To  
remove the internal skin or pellicle, Mr. E. uses  
and removes, by triturating the rice pre-  
pared and shelled as above, in mortars  
by means of heavy pestles. For this  
purpose, the shelled rice, as it comes from  
the screen, after the operation of the  
stones, is carried to a bin or receptacle  
from whence it can be let down at pleasure  
by means of spouts into the  
mortars, according to the ex-  
tent of the work required.



Mr. W. RUTT's PRINTING MACHINE.

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the work to be performed. These mortars may be formed of wood, cast-iron, or other sufficiently strong material, the bottom of their cavities being of an egg-like shape, and then soon expanding to their greatest width, with their top slightly contracted. The size of each mortar should be equal to hold about five bushels of rice, besides room for the pestle, and for the rice to spread and rise; from about twenty-four to twenty-six inches in diameter, at the widest part, will be found a convenient size for them. The pestles working in those mortars may be constructed of wood, iron, or other convenient substance, and they may be fixed in the manner of hampers in an oil-mill, and worked by arms, wipers, or lifters, projecting from an horizontal revolving shaft; any number of pestles may be worked in so many corresponding mortars by one shaft in this way, and about fifteen mortars will be necessary for one pair of stones of the above-mentioned diameter. The striking heads or rams of the pestles, which, if the pestle be made of wood, should be covered with sheet-iron or other metal, are made to taper downwards, gradually decreasing to a diameter of about four to five inches. The striking face is made slightly convex; each pestle may weigh altogether from about two hundred and fifty to three hundred pounds, and make from forty to forty-four strokes of about three feet six inches per minute, in which case it will require from sixty to eighty minutes to triturate each five bushels, or mortar-full of rice; the more rapidly the pestles move the better, on account of the heat as well as the friction they occasion. A hoop or collar of sheet-iron, or of any other convenient material, laid loose on the top of the rice in the mortar, large enough to allow the pestle to pass freely through it, and of about four inches in depth, quickens the process of trituration; a little chaff or outer husk may be put into each mortar to increase the friction. It will be observed, in this process, that, although the action of such pestles in mortars would effectually reduce the rice to powder, if in small quantities, and thus do injury to it; yet, by the pestle having to pass through so large a quantity as five bushels extended in height as above, this pounding effect is prevented, and the grains are merely made to turn and rub against each other with great force; and thus the internal skin or pellicle is broken and disengaged, without much injury to the internal grain. The rice, thus sufficiently pre-

pared, is to be removed by hand or otherwise from the mortars, (the motion of the pestles being meanwhile stopped by any of the usual and accustomed modes,) and conveyed by machinery or otherwise into another screen, which may be of similar form and construction to the last, except that it is larger, and its wire-cloth is divided into three degrees of fineness: a convenient size of the screen may be about fourteen feet long by about three feet and a half diameter. The most elevated and finest part of the screen lets out the dust, or what is generally called the flour; the next the broken or small rice, and the third or last division the shelled whole rice; the rough grains (if any) are thrown out at the lower end, to be returned to the stones again. This, and the preceding screen, should be inclosed in a case to confine the dust. The whole rice, as delivered from the last screen, is conveyed by shoots, or otherwise, immediately into the upper end of what may be called the brightening or polishing machine, which may be about two feet in diameter by eight feet long, and consists of an internal and external cylinder, placed immediately in a perpendicular or inclining direction. The external cylinder is a mere frame or skeleton of wood or other material, covered on the inside with very fine wire-cloth, and may be either stationary or made to revolve. The internal cylinder is covered with boarding or other convenient material, upon the outside of which is stretched sufficient sheep's-skin with the wool upon it to cover it, such being outwards; and this internal cylinder, revolving with rapidity on its axis, rubs the rice which is admitted into the aperture or space between the two cylinders against the interior wire surface of the outer cylinder, for which purpose the distance of the two cylinders from each other must be adjusted so as to produce the rubbing effect. This gives the rice a polish, and drives any dust or flour which may still adhere to it through the interstices of the wire-cloth. In the construction of this machine, hogs' bristles, or any other material, which would occasion a like or sufficient friction, may be substituted for the sheep's-skin, and two concentrical cones may be substituted for the two cylinders: on leaving this polishing machine, the rice again passes a wind-fan, which completes the process, by driving off any light-chaff which may have come away with it. It is then ready to be bagged or barrelled for sale or use.

[Nov. 1,

**To JOSEPH CORTY, of Harley-street,  
Cavendish-square, for certain Improvements on, and Additions to, Stills, or  
the Apparatus used for Distilling; and also in the Process of Distilling and Rectifying.**

The improvements consist in connecting two stills by such tube or tubes as may be deemed most expedient by the manufacturer, and also connected in such manner, that the vapours which rise into the head of the first still, may flow through the said tube or tubes into the second still, there mingling with the wash or liquor contained in the second still, and undergoing a second evaporation; and also, in allowing the vapours which rise into the head of the second still, so to pass from the head of the second still as to enter the condensing apparatus from underneath, (instead of above, or at the side of it, as is the usual mode;) by which means the said vapours, after leaving the second still, rise upwards through the condensing apparatus; and, in placing the boxes of the condensing apparatus through which the vapours have to ascend horizontally, or nearly so, as may be most convenient, and at a distance from one another, with a stream of water flowing in a particular manner over the top of the first or upper box, thence passing by a side-passage or passages over the top of the second or next box below it; and thence, by similar passages, from the second box over the top of the third or under box, whence it is carried off by a waste-pipe; and by which means the two processes of condensing and rectifying are carried on at the same time: and, in a peculiarly-shaped passage, through which the spirit passes, on leaving the worm, into the spirit cask, and by which shape the atmospheric air is prevented from entering

the worm at the said passage: And also in a certain tube or tubes, attached or affixed to the passage by which the spirit leaves the worm in manner following; that is to say: First, rising above the level of the said passage by which the spirit leaves the worm, and then descending into a vessel of water, by which means the carbonic acid gas, which is continually evolved during the process of distillation, is suffered to escape, while the atmospheric air is prevented from ascending into the worm.

**LIST OF NEW PATENTS; and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.**

**T. BARRY, of Plough-court, Lombard-street; for his improved appurtenances for distillation, evaporation, exsiccation, and for the preparation of colours.—May 24.**

**W. GELDART and J. SERVANT, and J. HOWGATE, of Leeds; for improvements in the manner of heating dry-houses, &c.—June 1.**

**C. ATTWOOD, of Bridge-street, Black-friars; for a mode of manufacturing mineral alkali and vegetable alkali.—June 22.**

**J. LEWIS, W. LEWIS, and W. DAVIS, all of Brimscomb, Gloucester; for improvements in the application of pointed wires, for raising the pile of woollen or other cloths of fabric requiring such process.—June 19.**

**J. LEWIS, W. LEWIS, and W. DAVIS, all of Brimscomb, Gloucester; for improvements in the application of mechanical powers for the purpose of laying, smoothing, and polishing, the pile of woollen or other cloth or fabric.—June 19.**

**J. NEDSON, of Linlithgow; for discovery of certain vegetable substances not hitherto used by tanners and leather-dressers; and for the discovery of certain vegetable substances not hitherto used by dyers.—June 19.**

## BRITISH LEGISLATION.

**ACTS PASSED in the 59th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the FIRST SESSION of the SIXTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.**

**CAP. LXVII. To continue, until the 30th Day of July 1820, an Act of the 54th Year of his present Majesty, for the Effectual Examination of Accounts of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Colonial Revenues in the Islands of Ceylon, Mauritius, Malta, Trinidad, and in the Settlements of the Cape of Good Hope.—July 2.**

**Cap. LXVIII. An Act for exonerating the Manor of Dawlish in the County of Devon, from the Claims of the Crown**

**against the Estate of John Inglett Fortescue, Esquire.—July 2.**

**Cap. LXIX. To prevent the Enlisting or Engagement of his Majesty's Subjects to serve in Foreign Service, and the fitting-out or equipping, in his Majesty's Dominions, Vessels for Warlike Purposes, without his Majesty's Licence.—July 3.**

**Subjects enlisting, or engaging to enlist or serve, in foreign service, military or naval, guilty of misdemeanor.**

All

All persons retaining or procuring others to enlist, guilty of the like offence.

Justices to issue warrants for the apprehension of offenders.

Vessels with persons on-board engaged in foreign service, may be detained at any port in his Majesty's dominions.

Penalty on masters of ships, &c. taking on-board persons enlisted contrary to this Act, 50l. for each person.

Penalty on persons fitting-out armed vessels to aid in military operations with any foreign Powers, without licence; or issuing commissions for ships.

Penalty for aiding the warlike equipment of vessels of foreign states, &c.

Cap. LXX. *To repeal certain Acts of the Parliament of Scotland, regarding Duelling.*—July 3.

Cap. LXXI. *For raising a Loan of Twelve Millions from the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt.*

—July 6.

Cap. LXXII. *To grant to his Majesty an additional Duty of Excise on Tobacco in Ireland.*—July 6.

Cap. LXXIII. *To repeal several Acts, requiring the Masters of Vessels carrying Certificate Goods to Ireland to take Duplicates of the Contents; prohibiting the Importation of certain wrought Goods, and the Exportation of Gunpowder when the Price shall exceed a certain Sum.*—July 6.

Cap. LXXIV. *To allow the Importation of Tobacco from the East Indies and other Places; and for confining the Exportation of Tobacco from Great Britain, and the Importation thereof into Ireland, to Vessels of Seventy Tons Burthen and upwards.*—July 6.

Cap. LXXV. *To continue until the 5th Day of July, 1820, two Acts, made in the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-sixth Years of his present Majesty, for regulating the Trade in Spirits between Great Britain and Ireland reciprocally.*—July 6.

Cap. LXXVI. *To establish further Regulations respecting Advances by the Bank of England for the Public Service, and the Purchase of Government Securities by the said Bank.*—July 6.

Cap. LXXVII. *To continue until the 24th Day of June, 1826, an Act for amending the Laws relating to the Allowance of the Bounties on Pitchards exported.*—July 6.

Cap. LXXVIII. *For transferring the Duty of the Supervisor of the Receiver-General's Receipts and Payments to the Comptroller-General of the Customs in England.*—July 6.

Cap. LXXIX. *To continue until the 1st Day of August, 1820, two Acts*

*of the Forty-fifth and Fiftieth Years of his present Majesty, allowing the bringing of Coals, Culm, and Cinders, to London and Westminster by inland Navigation.*

—July 6.

Cap. LXXX. *An Act concerning Common Recoveries to be suffered by Attorney in Courts of Antient Demesne; and to explain an Act of his present Majesty, relative to the Sale or Mortgaging of Estates of Lunatics.*—July 6.

Cap. LXXXI. *To amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for appointing Commissioners to inquire concerning Charities in England for the Education of the Poor; and to extend the Powers thereof to other Charities in England and Wales; to continue in force until the 1st Day of August, 1823, and from thence until the End of the then next Session of Parliament.*—July 6.

Commissioners, not exceeding twenty, may be appointed for execution of recited Act and this Act.

Appointment of secretary, &c.

Ten commissioners, not being members of Parliament, may receive remuneration.

Half-yearly reports shall be made by five commissioners.

Commissioners not obliged to make reports to Parliament.

Vacancies may be filled up by the Crown.

Providing for salaries and expences, &c. of commissioners.

Powers of commissioners extended to all charities in England and Wales.

Powers not to extend to universities, public schools, &c.

Act not to extend to charities chiefly supported by voluntary contributions.

Cap. LXXXII. *To amend an Act made in the Fifty-fifth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, for enabling the Commissioners of Customs and Port Duties in Ireland to purchase Premises for erecting Docks, Warehouses, and Offices, in Dublin.*—July 6.

Cap. LXXXIII. *To grant Duties of Customs and to allow Drawbacks on certain Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into and exported from Ireland, in lieu of former Duties and Drawbacks on the like Articles; and to make further Regulations for securing the Duties of Customs in Ireland.*—July 7.

Cap. LXXXIV. *To amend the Laws for making, repairing, and improving, the Roads and other Public Works in Ireland, by Grand Jury Presentments, and for a more effectual Investigation of such Presentments, and for further securing a true, full, and faithful, Account of all Monies levied under the same.*—July 7.

[Nov. 1,

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Gradus ad Parnassum, or the Art of Playing on the Piano-forte; by Muzio Clementi, esq. Member of the Royal Academy of Music in Stockholm.* 1l. 1s.

In no province of musical production has modern science and ingenuity been more abundantly exercised than in that of the didactic; and, in that province, no object, not even the cultivation of the vocal art, seems to have vied with the advancement of the mystery of piano-forte performance, in its claims to the attention of the sedulous and qualified master. There is some propriety and justice in this: the piano, as an almost universal chamber companion, has become the queen of musical instruments; and skill in its performance has long assumed an importance calculated to throw into comparative shade, the guitar, the flute, the hautboy, and even the harp. To these remarks it is scarcely necessary to add, that a *Gradus ad Parnassum* for the piano-forte, from such a pen as that of the tasteful and accomplished Clementi, must be a work of value and real consequence. Indeed, we received its announcement with expectations proportioned to the high credit of the quarter from which it was to emanate; and those expectations have been amply gratified.

The publication before us, is comprised in two folio volumes, and embraces, in the richness and multiplicity of its pages, almost every precept necessary for information, and every example necessary to practice. To say that the instruction is uniformly correct; that it is well arranged or methodized; and that the exercises are selected with judgment, and given in an order at once the most luminous, and most profitable for the practitioner, would only be to anticipate what all will expect in a work of tuition from the father of modern professors of the piano-forte: Mr. Clementi's present claim upon our justice extends to our acknowledgment, not only of the judicious but novel plan of his undertaking. The numerous, useful, and original, suggestions of his genius and experience, as regarding the facility of execution, and the truth and force of expression, and the variety of elegant and scientific, ingenious, and original, matter with which his work is embellished and informed; these, in general, demand our eulogistic notice: while some particular compositions are so super-excellent; so erudite, yet simple; so close in

contrivance, yet open in effect; so singular, yet natural; and so happily, though elaborately studied; that no finger can practise their evolutions but with improvement,—no ear listen to their beauties without delight.

Were the *Gradus ad Parnassum* directed to no higher a purpose than the giving to the juvenile hand an established command of the piano-forte keyboard, the skill and certainty with which the author aims at that object would alone be sufficient to give him the first station among the promoters of manual excellence in his art; but a superior composer, a man of genius and science himself, Mr. Clementi has opened a wide door to original talent and ardent emulation. Many of his pages glow with the light of new and bright example, (the light of all others the most profitable to observing genius;) and, while they reflect honour on his powers of invention, augment the illumination of the student. Among these are to be distinguished the fugues in pages 28 and 70 of the second volume, in which a profundity of science ennobles and enriches the most felicitous adjustment, and points out the elevation of Mr. Clementi's place among the great composers of his day.

On the whole, we regard this work as extensive in its utility, ample in its powers to gratify the tasteful, and equally honourable to its author's native endowments and acquired excellence. While it develops the whole art of fingering, (and indeed more than the art, as generally understood and practised,) it unfolds many of the secrets of fine composition, and displays a perspicuity in tuition, and a power of combination and harmonical evolution, perfectly commensurate with a long uninterrupted course of serious contemplation, and a more extended experience than, perhaps, can be boasted by any living master.

*Select Airs from the celebrated Operas composed by Mozart. Arranged for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute; by J. F. Burrowes.* 4s.

The airs brought together in this little publication are, "Se vuol ballare," "Se a Caso Madama," "Viaresti servita," and "Giovanni licti." They are judiciously grouped, and ably treated. As practices for the instrument for which they are here prepared, they merit our approbation; and, considered as compositions addressed to the ear, deserve the credit of being qualified to gratify the tasteful auditor.

auditor. The accompaniment is adjusted with skill; and the combined effect transcends what could have been commanded by an ordinary master.

*Select Airs from the celebrated Operas, composed by Mozart. Arranged for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute, ad libitum; by J. F. Burrowes. 4s.*

The airs in the pages before us (forming the first of a series of numbers) are "Ah Perdona," "Del più sublime seglio," "Deh, prendi un dolce amplesso,"

and "Serbate, O Dei custodi." The present adjustment of these melodies to the piano-forte is conducted with a considerable degree of skill; and the flute-accompaniment exhibits taste and contrivance. Piano-forte practitioners will find this practice useful; and it is scarcely necessary to say, that, decently executed, they will be listened to with pleasure. Of this work we have two other numbers lying before us, which will have our future notice.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

**I**N the course of the next month will appear, in three volumes small octavo, Ivanhoe, a romance, by the author of "Waverley," &c.

Early in November will be published, in twelve volumes small octavo, the Poetical Works of Walter Scott, esq. now first collected.

It is proposed, on the 15th of January, 1820, to commence the publication of a monthly volume, printed in the manner of an ordinary Novel, but occasionally varied in type and bulk, according to the quantity, though always sold at the fixed price of 5s. 3d. per volume, in boards, under the general title of THE CIRCULATING LIBRARY, or Periodical Series of Original Novels, Romances, and Tales: consisting partly of original works by eminent writers, who have promised their co-operation, and partly of translations of new or unknown works, from the French, German, Italian, Spanish, Persian, and Arabic languages. Unless the plans should be varied by unexpected co-operation, or by the intervening publication of foreign works of eminence, it is intended that the early volumes shall be assorted as under:

Vol. I.—An original Novel.

Vol. II.—A translation from the French.

Vol. III.—Translations from the German.

Vol. IV.—An original Novel.

The most remarkable modern traveller is the German Prince MAXIMILIEN OF WIED-NEUWIED. This distinguished person left Europe for Brazil in June 1815. He went without parade or show, for the principal companions of his journey were two men of humble but respectable stations in life; the one was a gardener, and the other an experienced and expert huntsman. To these,

when he landed in Brazil, the prince added the necessary guides, huntsmen, and attendants. Thus accompanied, he traversed the woods, and marshes, and mountains, of a tract of Brazil extending from south latitude  $13^{\circ}$  to  $23^{\circ}$ . For months at a time he was encamped in the midst of vast forests, swarming with mosquitoes, and crawling with serpents; and, frequently, his party were weeks in cutting their way through forests hitherto untrodden by man. The prince himself was not an idle or inactive spectator; he directed all: he was perpetually occupied in determining the numerous objects he collected, or that were brought to him; he was ever on the watch, to notice and record the appearance, habits, and manners, of the numerous remarkable animals that presented themselves to his attention; and he did not allow the various magnificent and beautiful forms of the vegetable world to escape his penetration. At night, after the fatigues of the day, huts were to be erected, fires kindled; and, before sleep could be indulged in, their collections must be dried, their sketches finished, and their packages completed. Many of the party, we are told, were never free from disease; for months they were in a state of fever, and yet still continued, under the animating and enthusiastic example of the prince, to travel onwards. The result of this remarkable journey has been the collection of a curious and extensive series of observations, and of the natural productions of Brazil. Prince Maximilian has taken, amongst other collections, the following with him to Neu-Wied; a series of human skulls of the different tribes of savages, and also those of several quadrupeds which have not hitherto been examined by naturalists;

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seventy-six different species of quadrupeds; about 400 distinct species of birds, of which there are 2,500 specimens; seventy-nine different species of amphibious animals, particularly many beautiful snakes; upwards of 5000 insects, of which many are entirely new; a few shells and fishes; 5000 plants, and a vast collection of seeds; and a portfolio of 200 drawings, made by the prince, of scenery, different tribes of savages, and other objects of natural history. He has announced his intention of publishing an account of his travels, and of the various objects of natural history he has met with; and it is intended to submit a translation to the British public in two or three of the early Numbers of the *Journal of Voyages and Travels*.

Volumes III. and IV. are in the press of a View of the History, Literature, and Religion, of the Hindoos; including a minute description of their manners and customs, and translations from their principal works, by the Rev. W. WARD, of Serampore, Bengal. The Hindoo religion, in one form or other, it is highly probable, (says Mr. W.) is professed by more than half the human race: the doctrines of the Védu, it is well known, are acknowledged all over India; the religion of Boodh, a Hindoo incarnation, prevails throughout the Burman empire, Siam, Ceylon, &c.; Lamiāism, spread throughout Tartary, may also be traced to a Hindoo origin; and if, as is conjectured, the Fo of the Chinese be the Boodh of India, then it will be evident, that far more than half the population of the world remains under the influence of the superstition taught in the Védu.

It is proposed to form in Bath an Institution for the cultivation of Science, Literature, and the Liberal Arts. The institution to consist of a house and establishment, comprising the following accommodations: viz. a library and reading-room, from which newspapers and political pamphlets shall be excluded; a botanic garden; a museum of natural history; a cabinet of mineralogy; a cabinet of antiquities; a cabinet of coins and medals; a hall for lectures, with suitable apparatus for the courses on chemistry, and the several branches of natural philosophy. To these will be added an exhibition gallery, for the reception and display of paintings, and other works of the fine arts. The funds to be raised by subscriptions for shares of 50*l.* each, and the right of property to be vested in the subscribers. The incorporation of the subscribers to take place under a legislative charter. The

management of the institution to be conducted by a board of directors. The institution to be open to annual and life subscribers. A capital sum of 30,000*l.* will be required for carrying the general purposes into effect. 20,000*l.* to be disposable in the purchase of premises, erecting the necessary buildings, and fitting-up the institution in a suitable manner; and 10,000*l.* to form a reserved fund, the interest of which shall be applicable to defraying the annual expenses. No active proceedings to be commenced, until there shall be subscriptions for at least 300 shares. The provisional constitution of the intended establishment may be inspected at the Treasurer's, Messrs. Cavenagh and Co. by those who may wish for more full and precise information previously to subscribing. The amount of subscription will be taken by instalments of sums not exceeding 5*l.* and at intervals not shorter than three months.

A Sketch of the Economy of Man is printing; in which an attempt is made to connect the history of the operations of the intellect with that of the several functions of the bodily organs, and to trace the mutual connexion that subsists between all these operations and functions. The work is not only calculated to form a text-book for the medical student, but, being written for general perusal, it is intended as a brief outline, from which every person may collect the leading facts observable in man, both as far as regards the functions of the bodily organs, and the operations of the intellectual powers.

At a late general court of the Highland Society of London, the following resolutions were passed:

That the sum of twenty guineas, and the medal of the Society, be presented to the author of the best Essay on the present state, character, and manners, of the Highlanders; and that such essay be delivered to one of the secretaries of the said Society, on or before the first day of March next.

That the sum of twenty guineas, and the medal of the Society, be presented to the author of the best Essay on the remains of buildings, and such monuments as may evince the degree of civilization which the ancient Gaelic Scots had attained; and that such essay be delivered to one of the secretaries of the said Society, on or before the first day of March, 1821.

That the sum of twenty guineas, and the medal of the Society, be presented to the author of the best Essay on the etymology of the Gaelic language; its connexion with other languages, where it originally

originally existed, and whence derived; and that such essay be delivered to one of the secretaries of the said Society, on or before the first day of March, 1822.

That the sum of twenty guineas, and the medal of the Society, be presented to the author of the best Essay on the ancient history of the kingdom of the Gaelic Scots, the extent of the country, its laws, population, poetry, and learning; and that such essay be delivered to one of the secretaries of the said Society, on or before the first day of March, 1822.

That the sum of twenty guineas, and the medal of the Society, be presented to the author of the best Essay on the peculiar character of the ancient Gael, with their institutions, civil and warlike habits; and that such essay be delivered to one of the secretaries of the said Society, on or before the first day of March, 1822.

Early in December will be published, superbly printed in atlas quarto, Pope's *Essay on Man*, illustrated with designs by Uwins, which are engraved in the first style of the art, and in the line manner, by Charles Heath, Rhodes, Scott, and Warren; and a full-length portrait of the author, engraved by Robinson, from the original, by Jervas. The illustrations of this edition, which is necessarily limited to 200, are all on India paper, and are the only proofs taken off previous to the insertion of the writing; the subsequent impressions of the plates being intended as embellishments to a foreign translation of the work.

As we have had occasion (says the editor of the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*) to see Mr. Gordon's lamp put to the test of direct experiment, we feel ourselves entitled to speak with confidence of its excellence, and to recommend it as one of the greatest practical inventions which has for some time been presented to the public. Its application to the lighting of private and public carriages, as well as to coal-mines, under the safeguard of Sir H. Davy's invention, will be speedily put in practice; and we hope the time is not very distant, when reservoirs of condensed gas shall be established in every town and village of Great Britain, and when the lonely cottages of the poor shall be enlivened by this economical and cheerful light. There is one application of the portable gas-lamp to which we attach a very high value. By an extreme diminution of the aperture, the flame can be rendered so small (in which case it is reduced to a blue colour) as to give no perceptible light, and to occasion almost no consumption of gas. In this state the lamp may be used in bed-rooms; and the im-

perceptible flame may at any time be expanded into the most brilliant light, by turning the cock, by means of a metallic rod terminating near the bed. The following figure represents one of the portable gas-lamps, six inches in diameter and nine inches high, exclusive of the hemispherical ends and burner at the top; which, when filled with coal-gas condensed twenty-five times, will supply a lamp equal to five candles six to the pound for six hours; and, when filled with vegetable oil-gas, will burn for about twelve hours. A similar cylinder, six inches diameter and two feet high, exclusive of the hemispherical ends, is calculated to supply an argand burner, equal to ten candles, for six hours, with coal-gas, and for twelve hours with vegetable oil-gas.

#### THE CONDENSED GAS-LAMP.



The classical collection of zoology, purchased by the University of Edinburgh, from M. DUFRESNE, of Paris, has arrived in excellent condition, and is now deposited in the college. The most striking and valuable part of the collection is the birds. These are in a state of perfect preservation, and are so put up, as to be capable of any arrangement the professor of natural history may choose to adopt; and besides, are admirably fitted for the purpose of study. When added to the present collection in the Museum, it will form a most interesting and splendid display of fully 3000 specimens. A very beautiful collection of upwards of 800 eggs, accurately named, adds to the value of this department of the Museum. The cabinet of insects contains upwards of 12,000 specimens, all in the highest preservation. To these there has just been added 1500 specimens of splendid and rare insects from the Brazils. The collection of shells amounts to nearly 4000 specimens, arranged and named according to

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**the system of La March.** Along with this part of the cabinet of Dufresne is a valuable series of fossil shells, and a numerous collection of echini, asteria, and corallia.—*Brewster and Jamieson's Journal.*

In a few days will be published, a Letter on Superstition, by the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, (afterwards Earl of Chatham,) first printed in 1733, addressed to the multifarious sects of the British empire.

The abridgment of Blackstone's Commentaries into the compass of a single volume, by the late JOHN GIFFORD, esq. the magistrate, and author of the Life of Pitt, &c. &c. will be ready in a few days.

Mr. CARLILE announces the early publication of his late trials for publishing Paine's Age of Reason and Palmer's Principles of Deism. Such, however, is the peculiar spirit of man, that we are assured two printers have announced their determination to reprint, in cheaper forms, new editions of *Paine's Age of Reason*, if its circulation should be wholly suspended by Carlile. In plain truth, there seems no mode of getting rid of this work, but to allow it to sink into obscurity by neglect, or to nullify its arguments by such plans as the excellent one of Sir James Bland Burges and Mr. Chamberlain Clark, of circulating tracts and pamphlets, at a cheap rate, in opposition to its doctrines. We think this book had better not have been republished; but, that being done, the prudent course is, to take no undue measures to give it publicity, and whet the appetite of curiosity for its perusal.

Mr. JAMES, the author of two works, one on the "Naval," the other on the "Military Occurrences of the late American War," is preparing for the press, the Naval History of Great Britain, from the commencement of hostilities in May 1803 to the present time.

The following is the substance of the report, dated June 24, 1819, of the commissioners appointed by the Prince Regent for considering the subject of new weights and measures:

1. With respect to the actual magnitude of the standards of length, the commissioners are of opinion, that there is no sufficient reason for altering those generally employed, as "there is no practical advantage in having a quantity commensurable to any original quantity existing, or which may be imagined to exist, in nature, except as affording some little encouragement to its common adoption by neighbouring nations."

2. "The subdivisions of weights and measures at present employed in this country, appear to be far more convenient for practical purposes than the decimal scale." "The power of expressing a third, a fourth, and a sixth of a foot, in inches, without a fraction, is a peculiar advantage in the duodecimal scale; and for the operations of weighing, and of measuring capacities, the continual division by two renders it practicable to make up any given quantity with the smallest possible number of weights and measures, and is far preferable in this respect to any decimal scale." The commissioners therefore recommend, that "all the multiples and subdivisions of the standard to be adopted should retain the same relative proportions to each other, as are at present in general use."

3. That the standard yard should be that employed by General Roy in the measurement of a base on Hounslow Heath, as a foundation of the great trigonometrical survey.

4. That, in case this standard should be lost or impaired, it shall be declared, that the length of a pendulum vibrating seconds of mean solar time in London, on the level of the sea, and in a vacuum, is 39.1372 inches of the standard scale, and that the length of the French metre, as the tenth-millionth part of the quadrant of the meridian, has been found equal to 39.3694 inches.

5. That ten ounces troy, or 4800 grains, should be declared equal to the weight of 19 cubic inches of distilled water at the temperature of 50°, and that one pound avoirdupois must contain 7000 of these grains.

6. That the standard ale and corn gallon should contain exactly ten pounds avoirdupois of distilled water, at 62° of Fahrenheit, being nearly equal to 277.2 cubic inches, and agreeing with the standard pint in the Exchequer, which is found to contain exactly 20 ounces of water. The customary ale gallon contains 282 cubic inches, and the Winchester corn-gallon 269, or, according to other statutes, 272½ cubic inches; so that no inconvenience can possibly be felt from the introduction of a new gallon of 277.2 inches. The commissioners have not decided upon the propriety of abolishing entirely the use of the wine gallon.

A portion of the following entomological work is ready for publication; it is well printed and with plates: *Horæ Entomologicæ; or Essays on the Annulose Animals: by W. S. MACLEAY, esq. A.M. of Trinity College, Cambridge; Vol. I. Part I.* containing general observations on the geography, manners, and natural affinities, of the insects which compose the genus *Scarabæus*

*tabaeus of Linnaeus; to which are added a few incidental remarks on the general Lucanus and Hister of the same author.*

The author of Affection's Gift, &c. &c. has nearly ready, Letters on History, Part II. Profane.

It appears that a comet has returned to our system in 1786, 1795, 1801, 1805, and 181 $\frac{8}{9}$ ; it has returned five times; and, it appears, never ranges beyond the orbit of Jupiter. Its short period of little more than 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  years, and its mean distance from the sun, which is not much greater than twice that of the earth, connect it in a particular manner with the part of the system in which we are placed; of course, it crosses the orbit of the earth more than sixty times in the course of a century. Its elements, as seen in 181 $\frac{8}{9}$ , are as under:

Passage of perihelion, mean time at Gotha,

Jan. 27, 28977

Longitude of perihelion, 156° 59' 15"

— node, . . . 334 35 0

Inclination of orbit, . . . 13 37 0

Angle of eccentricity, . . . 58 2 53

Logarithm of half the greater

axis, . . . . . 0·34500

Half the greater axis, . . . . . 2·2131

Period, . . . . . 1202·54 days

From these elements it appears, that this comet is at present in opposition to the sun, and may perhaps be seen by very powerful telescopes!

It appears, by a report of Dr. OLBERS, of Bremen, that, on the 26th of June, the earth was in the direction of the tail of a comet. The sun, the comet, and the earth, were, on the 18th of June, in the morning, so nearly in a right line, that the comet was to be seen on the sun's disk. According to calculation, the nucleus of the comet entered the sun's southern limb at 5<sup>h</sup> 22<sup>m</sup> A.M. true time at Bremen. It was nearest to the centre of the sun 1' 27" west, about 7<sup>h</sup> 13<sup>m</sup>, and issued from the sun's northern limb about 9<sup>h</sup> 22<sup>m</sup>. The comet, during this remarkable transit, was something more than thirty millions of miles distant from the sun, and about sixty-four millions of miles from the earth.

Mr. J. P. ARROWSMITH is printing, the Art of Instructing the Infant Deaf and Dumb; with copper-plates, drawn and engraved by the author's brother, who was born deaf and dumb.

Dr. ROBERT HOOPER will soon publish a new edition, in octavo, of his New Medical Dictionary.

The second and concluding volume is in the press, of Dr. PYE SMITH's Scripture Testimony to the Messiah; a work

intended to elicit, by a cautious induction, the whole evidence on the question in the Unitarian controversy.

Mr. J. B. WILLIAMS, of Shrewsbury, has in the press, and will speedily publish, a Memoir of Mrs. Hutton, the youngest daughter of the Rev. Philip Henry; the life is written by the Rev. Matthew Henry, and has never been printed.

Speedily will be published, Part I. of a Series of Portraits of the British Poets, from Chaucer to Cowper and Beattie. They will be engraved in the fine manner, by Messrs. Armstrong, Cooper, Englehart, Finden, Pye, Warren, Wedgwood, &c. from drawings made expressly for the work by Mr. Thurston, from the most authentic originals, many of them not hitherto engraved. The series, it is expected, will be completed in about twenty-five Parts, each part containing six engravings, and will form two volumes.

In November will be published, Time's Telescope, or a Complete Guide to the Almanack for 1820, including a variety of novel and interesting matter relative to natural history, astronomy, biography, antiquities, &c. and an Introduction on Entomology.

The scarce and admirable Essay on the Dramatic Character of Sir John Falstaff, by the late MAURICE MORGAN, esq. formerly under-secretary of state, is re-printing, with a biographical and critical preface.

An English edition is in the press, of Count ORLOFF's Historical, Political, and Literary, Memoirs of the Kingdom of Naples.

Professor JAMESON has been employed for many years in investigating the mineralogical structure of his native country, and has now, we understand, collected so extensive a series of facts and observations, that he will soon be able to present to the public a Map of the mineralogy of Scotland. Dr. Mac Culloch, who has had the good fortune to be employed in mineral researches in Scotland at the expense of government, has it also in agitation to publish a map illustrative of the geology of this country.

Lord THANET and Mr. GREY have communicated to the Board of Agriculture their conviction, from experiments, that lime sown by hand, or distributed by a machine, is an infallible protection to the turnip against the ravages of the fly.

An edition of the collected works of Dr.

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**Dr. JOHN MOORE**, with memoirs of his life by Dr. Robert Anderson, is printing in octavo.

Trees are frequently grafted by making a transverse section of the bark of the stock, and a perpendicular slit beneath it; the bud is then pushed down to give it the position which it is to have; this operation is not always successful; it is better to employ an inverse method, that is, to make the vertical slit above the transverse section, and to push the bud upwards into its position. This method rarely fails of success, because, as the sap descends by the bark, as has been proved of late years, and does not ascend, the bud, placed above the transverse section, receives abundance, whereas, if below, the sap cannot get to it.

**Mr. SOTHEBY** will submit to the public the following collections during the ensuing season:

The library of the late Rev. R. M. Delafosse, M.A.

The remaining portion of the stock of Mr. Deboffe.

The library of the late John Wilkinson, F.R.S. and S.A.

The portraits of Mr. Rodd, bookseller.

The coins and medals of the Rev. James Duncan, M.A.

The coins and medals of the late Mr. John Thane.

The coins and medals of the late Mr. Richard Miles.

The numismatic library of ditto.

The prints of Thomas Lloyd, esq.

The copy-right and copper-plates of J. S. Copley, esq. R.A.

The library of the Rev. Wm. Douglas.

**Mr. SAUNDERS** announces the following libraries:

The library of the Rev. A. Rees, D. D. F.R.S. &c.

A portion of the library of the Rev. Thomas Morgan.

The library of the late Christopher Idle, esq.

The library of the Rev. Mr. Robertson, of Ednam.

The editor of Sand's Memoirs is preparing a volume of Letters on the civil and political state of Germany.

**Mr. JOHN RUSSELL** has a volume of Poems in the press.

A New Theory of the Heavens and Earth, will speedily be published, by Mr. JOSEPH WILKINSON, of Manchester; to which will be added a supplement, in which will be expounded, the law of God, commonly called Moses' laws; with several parts of the Old and New Testaments.

Early in November will be published, Elements of a Plan for the Liquidation of the Public Debt of the United Kingdom; being the draught of a declaration submitted to the attention of the landed, funded, and every other description of proprietary of the United Kingdom; by RICHARD HEATHFIELD, gent.

**Mr. CLARKE**, of Edinburgh, has made the model of an engine, invented by Mr. Dickson, Gilmore-place, whereby the power of water, or liquid of any kind, is proved to be far beyond what has hitherto been suspected. A supply of water passing through a tube of an inch diameter, where the situation suits, is sufficient to perform the work of fifty, or even of one hundred, horses. From the small quantity of water required, it is likely to be in considerable request for driving either light or heavy machines.

**Mr. BAKEWELL**'s popular Lecture on the nature, causes, means of prevention, and cure, of mental derangement, having lately met with the most unqualified approbation of audiences, consisting of ladies and gentlemen of the first respectability in Liverpool, Chester, and other large towns, he purposed to extend his delivery of it as his other avocations may permit.

**Mr. SHAW**, of Manchester, is printing a Vocabulary of the English Language for schools, and a work on Logic, or a Philosophical Grammar of the English Language; "with a new disquisition on the most abstruse parts of physiology and theology, (free from synonymous words;) fully demonstrating the past, present, and future, spiritual existence of God; whence is deduced the free spiritual agency of the mind while connected with organized living matter: also proofs of the immortality of the soul, in a future state of rewards or punishments, (during eternity;) agreeably to the code of casuistry."

A concise View of True and False Religion, pointing out the various substitutes for real religion, which satisfy many, the cause and cure of declensions, &c.; the whole proved from appropriate Scriptures, extracts from the works of celebrated authors, and the dying sayings of eminent Christians; with a list of the best books on experimental religion; by the Rev. G. G. SCRAGGS, A.M. is preparing for publication.

**Mr. J. D. GIANNELLI** lately executed, at his Saloon of Antique figures in Cock-lane, Smithfield, a highly-finished bust

of the Duke of Gloucester, taken by permission of the duke, which Mr. Giannelli has transmitted as a present to Prince Christian of Denmark.

#### RUSSIA.

The Lancasterian system of mutual instruction, introduced last year into Russia, is spreading with rapidity, under the high protection of the Emperor, Prince Galitzin, and the Russian noblesse. A Normal school, on this plan, has been established at Petersburgh, where 250 pupils are maintained at the public charge; this forms a seminary wherein teachers are initiated to diffuse the knowledge requisite through all parts of the empire. In every regiment, by orders of the minister, there is a school for the subaltern officers and soldiers. The different schools at Odessa are competent to receive 10,000 pupils. There are establishments not only at Moscow, Tver, Casan, &c. but schools of this description are in course of active progress even among the Cossacks, and in Siberia.

#### SWEDEN.

A manufacturer of iron-ware, at Smalland in Sweden, after a variety of experiments, has discovered a particular process for rendering brass more malleable. His warehouse contains a number of utensils, with scissors, razors, and knives, all made of brass, that prove to be equally serviceable with those of steel.

#### GERMANY.

M. Kuhn, doctor and professor at Leipsic, intends publishing, by subscription, a complete edition of the Medicinal treatises that remain to us of the ancient Greeks. The better to illustrate the nature of his plan, he published, last year, a sort of syllabus, under the title of "*Claudi Galeni*," &c. or a treatise, by Cl. Galen, on the best methods of Teaching; Specimen of a new edition of all the Greek Medical Works extant, &c.

Dr. Foerster, professor in the school of artillery and engineering, at Berlin, claims the merit of having first applied the lithographic art to the printing of books. He has inscribed on stone, with his own hand, a new work, entitled "*An Introduction to Geodesy*."

#### FRANCE.

France has a society appropriated exclusively to the investigation of the national antiquities; also of the provincial dialects, manners, customs, &c. in different parts of the kingdom. The society was originally established in 1805,

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under the title of "the Celtic Academy;" but it has been since re-organized, and placed under the protection and patronage of the king, with the title of "Royal Society of Antiquities of France."

M. JOUARD has discovered, that the numerical characters of the ancient Egyptians were to the number of five; representing the numbers 1, 5, 10, 100, and 1000, which leads to the conclusion that this people were ignorant of the ingenious method borrowed from the Indians by the Arabs, and in which the cyphers acquire a value from position. The Egyptian method was nearly the same as that of the Romans and the Greeks, in capital letters.

#### HANOVER.

Some of the foreign journals make mention of a manuscript of the fourteenth century, lately discovered in the library at Hanover, which contains a number of facts hitherto unknown, tending to illustrate in no small degree, the history of northern Germany and Denmark. It bears for title, *Conradi Halberstadensis Chronographia summorum Pontificum et Imperatorum*, or a Chronological Narrative of the Emperors and Roman Pontiffs, by Conrad of Halberstadt.

#### ITALY.

The *Diario Romano* announces a recent publication at Rome, by the Count de St. Leu, or Louis Bonaparte: it is a memoir on French versification, divided into three parts. In the first, he undertakes to refute the validity of Abbé Scoppa's arguments, in his work entitled Poetical Beauties of all Languages. In discussing the question, whether the French language may shake off the yoke of rhyme without detracting from its beauties, the author recommends the introduction of the verses called *sciolto* by the Italians, when, he conceives, that the absence of rhyme would not be felt. In the second part, he gives a selection of verses of all metres, composed agreeably to the rules of this system. The third part contains observations on the verses of the most celebrated French poets, composed on the plan of the new rhythmus.

#### SPAIN.

A foreign Journal, treating of the present state of Spanish literature, names the following as the principal poets: Moratin, author of several comedies; Quintana, author of Pelayo, a tragedy; Cisla, the writer of several romances and hymns; Melendey Valdez, the Spanish Pindar; Arriaza, author of a

number of poetical pieces; and Gorostica, writer of a comedy with the title of "*Indulgencia para con Vodos.*" Most of these are now residing in France, and in a state of exile. Amongst the painters, he distinguishes the names of Lopez, first painter to the king; Madrizo, Vicente, and Lomas, at Cadiz.

The public journals that appear at Madrid, are the *Gazeta de Madrid*, more commonly known under the name of the Court Gazette; *Mercurio de Espana*, which contains extracts from the *Mouiteur*, and from *La Bibliotheque Universelle*; *Cronica Scientifica Literaria*, or the Scientific and Literary Chronicle, containing analyses of the Spanish publications, and extracts from the foreign journals; and, lastly, "*Almaneo de Frutas Literarias*," or Magazine of Literary Productions.

## AFRICA.

It appears, by letters from Leghorn,

that a considerable part of the rich collection of Egyptian monuments collected in Upper Egypt by M. Drovetti, *ex-devant Consul of France*, at Alexandria, has safely arrived in Europe, and that the remainder might be shortly expected. M. Drovetti proposes to return with the second cargo, to enjoy, in his own country, the fruit of so many learned labours and researches.

## UNITED STATES.

A New York paper contains the following recipe for the cure of *cholera morbus*: Take a soft cork, and burn it thoroughly in the fire: when it ceases to blaze, mix it up in a plate, with a little milk and water, or anything more agreeable to the palate, and repeat the dose till the disorder ceases, which it commonly does in the second or third administration of the remedy: the acidity of the stomach is immediately corrected, and the effect is instantaneous.

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## NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN OCTOBER;

*With an Historical and Critical Proemium.*

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\* \* Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

**M**R. ROBERT BAKEWELL, whose opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of his subject have been exceeded by no man, has published a luminous and elaborated view of the science of mineralogy under the modest title of *an Introduction*. The general principles of the science are explained in a series of dialogues, and these are followed by details relative to the properties of every metal. The following sensible paragraph, from his Preface, will prove that Mr. B. is a philosopher; and, not like most mineralogists, a retailer of technological phrases, which confound the student without conveying instruction.

"The attention of mineralogists has been too much devoted to the discovery of new species that possess no importance in nature, and can be of no use in the arts; or they have been engaged in the useless labour of inventing new names, and classing as new species every variety they meet with, attaching the names of distinguished characters to minerals which have neither use nor beauty to recommend them to our notice. Can Werner or Haüy derive honour from having their names affixed to such minerals? What should we think of the taste or good sense of the naturalist, who affixed the names of Linnaeus, La Marek, or Cuvier, to any newly-disco-

vered variety of gnat, flea, or bug? but a similar absurdity is frequently committed by mineralogists. This frivolous practice of changing and multiplying names, probably originated with mineral-dealers on the Continent, who were thus enabled to multiply their specimens, and to obtain a high price for substances which possessed no recommendation whatever but their supposed rarity."

With such liberal views, it concerns us, that Mr. Bakewell could not emancipate himself from the trammels of the superstitious philosophy; and that he speaks of such fancies as attraction, gravitation, electric powers, and all their trains, as real agencies in nature. He ought, by this time, to have learnt, that all these imaginary powers are mere results of MOTION and FORM, and to have banished from his book the philosophical language of the believers in charms, enchantments, and other effects of matter, without proximate mechanical causes.

One of the most striking novelties of the present month, is "*Notes on Africa*, by G. A. ROBERTSON, esq." Mr. Robertson may be truly and emphatically called a Reformer. He has not only given us a kind of statistical account of two thousand miles of the African coast, beginning

beginning with Sierra Leone, and concluding with the river Congo, which must be peculiarly interesting to our merchants who trade to South-West Africa; but he has also taken a comprehensive view of the present policy pursued at Sierra Leone, at Cape Coast Castle, and other British settlements in Africa. His "hints" for the civilization of this truly unfortunate country, are founded on the immutable basis of justice; and, if adopted with energy by Europeans, cannot fail of producing on the minds of the inhabitants of *Nigritia* the most salutary consequences. A correct map accompanies the work; and Mr. Robertson has, without scruple, from data given in the work itself, assigned the Gulph of Guinea as the only possible *embouchure* of the *Niger*; a river concerning the course of which so much has been written, and to so little purpose. We incline to think that Mr. Robertson's opinion is the correct one. Upon the whole, this work must of necessity, from the peculiarity of the subjects treated, excite considerable public interest; but we can also most cordially recommend it to our readers, as one from which facts, and not visions of fancy, may be most copiously obtained. An Appendix, relative to the Cape of Good Hope, appears drawn up with candour and impartiality. Mr. Robertson is a person, we understand, of considerable enterprise, and is either on the eve of sailing, or has sailed, for Africa, with the intention of founding a British colony on the beautiful and healthy island of *Fernando Po*, in the Gulph of Guinea.

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, in an essay on employing the poor, considers that the manufacturing system is at present evidently overdone with hands. He therefore recommends, 1st, that the embankment of Lancaster Sands (by which 38,710 acres may be reclaimed from the sea) should be undertaken; 2d, that a large quantity of arable land should be cultivated by manual or spade labour; and 3dly, that the waste-lands of Lancashire (which, in 1795, were calculated to amount to 108,500 statute acres) should be cultivated. As the means of effecting these great objects, Sir John recommends the formation of a Company, with a joint capital of 200,000 or 300,000L.

MR. AMPHLETT has published an Emigrant's Directory from England to the Western States of America; but the recent advices will probably put a stop to the infatuation which leads men

to abandon the plenty which still subsists in England for five times its number of inhabitants, for the inhospitable deserts of other climes. The following description of the accommodations on the road to this Canaan may lead men to prefer correcting abuses at home to the undergoing of so horrid a pilgrimage.

#### *An Inn on the Alleghanies.*

"It was now dark, when we approached the first tavern on the summit. We groped our way to the door, to behold our hostess sitting upon the ground, with her head in the lap of her daughter, who was hunting-up her vermin by fire-light! She did not attempt to rise on our entrance; and, to our demand if we could have beds and supper, after a dignified pause, she replied, "I guess so. Bess, go and make some candles! You should have come before sun-down. The stable is behind the house. Jack, get up, and give the horses some hay." We had now to attend to the horses in the dark as well as we could, and then wait about an hour and a half while our supper was procuring. The broiled chicken was alive long after our arrival, and the cakes unbaked that we were to eat with our coffee. The coffee also was roasted in our presence, and the candles made by the same hands that attended to it. Our supper-table was furnished with chicken, ham, cake, coffee, butter, sugar, eggs, apple butter, apple-pie, cider, cherry-bounce, milk, and whiskey. Of these articles, the coffee only was not the produce of their own land! What people, therefore, can be more independent? To complain of delay, or express any kind of impatience, is not only futile, but impolitic. Patience is the only remedy, and complaisance your best recommendation. On being shewn to our room, (for one only could we procure, and the two sash windows of that contained three panes of glass) we felt an involuntary shuddering at the sight of our beds; so contrasted with former indulgences. Our new-made candle was brought up in the girl's hand, as the house only afforded one candlestick; and she, by dropping a little of the tallow on the floor, stuck it up: fortunately it soon fell down and went out, which induced us to lie down in our clothes: but, alas! these could not long protect us! "forth from their calm retreats" came a most innumerable host, and, with simultaneous fangs, began the work of blood! We could console ourselves neither with

"scraps of verse,  
Nor sayings of philosophers;"

but, after a few shrugs and shakings, were absolutely obliged most cowardly to run for it, and beg the favour of being allowed to sleep in our waggons, and recline upon

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upon our own beds! We had to wait two hours in the morning for our breakfast, which was just a counterpart of our supper; and, on our departure from this *hotel*, were modestly charged seven dollars, for myself and wife, five children, and two servants, including the hay and corn for the horses!"

Mr. BRITTON has completed the fourth part of his *Series of Cathedrals*, in the history and graphic illustrations of the famous cathedral of YORK. A pure taste in literature, and a refined taste in the arts, distinguish every part of these volumes, and has been displayed in none with more effect than in the new volume before us. The history by Mr. Britton; the drawings, by MacKENZIE, PUGIN, and others; and the engravings, by LE KEUX, RAWLE, and others, are each master-pieces in their way; and serve as superior specimens of the perfection which the department of topographical literature has attained in the present age. It concerns us, however, to find, from Mr. B.'s statement in his preface, that the enormous expences incurred in the attainment of so high a degree of excellence, has left him minus above 1200*l.* after the sale of 800 copies.

Another topographical work, of which MR. GREIG is the conductor, in like manner claims respect, for the elegance of its illustrations, and the accuracy of its text: we allude to the works called *Excursions in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex*. Two volumes have appeared on each county, and are accompanied by 100 engravings and a map. They are so much superior to all other popular topographies, and so pleasing in their plan and execution, that their success would be certain, even if they were extended to 100 volumes, and embraced the whole kingdom.

WHITWORTH'S complete *Parsing Grammar* will be a very useful auxiliary in schools; and the new edition of GOLDSMITH'S British Geography will be generally acceptable in all seminaries where the system of education is truly national.

Mr. TURNER's *Prologues on the present Greatness of Britain*, exhibit noble sentiments in elegant versification, but we doubt the moral fitness of the picture: and, unless a nation has been just in her transactions with other nations, she can have no claims to praise. Perhaps, however, Mr. Turner may assert the rights of poetic fiction; and in this sense we will allow him to speak for himself, in one of his best passages:

" Our looms, our mechanisms, our mills,  
Supply  
Whate'er can feed the want, or feast the  
eye.  
In every channel, greatness of design,  
Largeness of produce, and vast outlets  
shine.

Yet so familiar these stupendous arts,  
We scarcely mark the grandeur of our  
marts.

They seem the common course of life,—  
no more;  
What ancient realms had hastened to  
adore,  
Are but the usual flow of nature here;  
Watts, Arkwrights, Boltons, Peels, shine  
every year:

The names are changed, but still the race  
succeeds,  
And low-born labour rises to great deeds.  
Tho' rival nations bend their eager breasts,  
In tranquil majesty Britannia rests  
Firm on her rocks of capital and skill;  
And eyes, unmoved, the emulating will.  
Conscious, tho' myriads on life's ocean  
play,

No realm has started to superior sway.  
By sudden impulse, in the mighty stores,  
From which a nation to its greatness soars.  
Our commerce, like our empire, is the  
growth

Of ages, and grows on, however loth  
Or zealous all surrounding states may be  
To force the great magician from our sea.  
Our trade can have no limit but the world;  
Where'er man breathes, our sails will be  
unfurled.

Our naval wings to every region fly,  
And cultured life with all its charms  
supply.

Columbia too may winnow the free air,  
Yet can but have the younger brother's  
share;

Unless abandoning the marts of hepe,  
Too stern-eye'd policy defeat our scope.  
But British statesmen will like Britons feel,  
And found their glory on the public weal.  
As their voice fills the legislative halls,  
Wisdom enlarging with experience falls:  
Or, if withheld, their ardent rivals pour  
Th' immediate treasures of mind's richest  
store.

Fortunate age! when those who rule the  
state,

And those who watch its chieftains,—all  
dilate

With active eloquence, prompt, rich, and  
free;

Whate'er the sage can teach of truth and  
polity."

Mr. CURTIS, whose perseverance commands our applause, has published a second edition of his *Treatise on the Physiology and Diseases of the Ear*. The late Mr. Saunders had determined that diseases of the ear were incurable; but Mr. Curtis has published a series of cases

cases sufficient to prove that gentleman's error; and we congratulate the public on his success; as no diseases are more afflicting than those of this important organ.

*The Letters from Buenos Ayres and Chili*, are embellished with some coloured prints, executed with the usual good taste which distinguishes the works issuing from the house of ACKERMANN; but it is scarcely possible to conceive any correspondence, from so interesting a part of the world, could have been so devoid of interest as these letters. The genius of dulness pervades every page: and, instead of living information, we have common-places, which might have been written anywhere; and historical and geographical facts, which might have been culled from any vulgar authorities.

Ireland was proclaimed to be an unknown country, and a thousand pens have risen to enlighten the world: Mr. Trotter's Walks have been followed by Mr. Gamble's Views, and both will exhibit the nakedness of the land of Erin. Mr. Gamble, like Mr. Trotter, is a sentimental writer; and his book treats of the northern parts of Ireland not visited by the other. If Mr. G. is not a profound, he is a pleasing writer, and an amiable man, with whom it is pleasant to travel; and, if he sometimes gossips, there are times when gossiping is agreeable to all, and readers to whom it is the most delightful species of composition. On the whole, we have been instructed, as well as amused, by Mr. Gamble's pleasant performance.

Mr. HAYMAN'S *Treatise on the Art of Brewing*, is the most practical work of the kind which we have seen. It is more full and accurate than Child, and less learned than Richardson.

*The Hints on the Sources of Happiness*, addressed to her children by A MOTHER, are evidently the production of an enlightened and well-intentioned female, whose work recommends itself by its elegant style, and its various information. It, however, embodies many errors; and the female who should read it, in a course of education, would have much to unlearn. The eulogy on the principles of Pitt, is peculiarly out of place, in a work which treats of HAPPINESS; as no minister ever caused more MISERY, by pandering to the bad passions of weak princes, than that ambitious and unprincipled statesman. Such a work ought to inculcate a respect for political truth and public virtue, and not

advocate the cause of a party. Its sins, however, are not prominent, while its merits are numerous and palpable.

LIEUTENANT HALL, who favoured us with a valuable account of the Canadas, has added to our obligations, by a volume of very intelligent Travels in France during the past year. It is among the best, if not itself the best account, that we have seen; and ought to form part of the travelling equipage of every one disposed to make a French tour in sensible company.

MR. JOHN BENTLEY has ventured, at a time when the courts of law are taking measure of the *safe-range* of theological opinions, and when arguments can be published only within that legal range, to reply to the able discourses of Mr. Sturz, published under the title of *Apelanthus*. MR. B. is a strong reasoner and a clear writer, and we recommend his book to all the admirers of *Apelanthus*; but, for our parts, we will have nothing to do with a subject protected by the snare of law, which demands that all the reasoning should be on one side, or rather that no independent reasoning should be exerted. Juries of London merchants and tradesmen, are, it appears, recognized as profound arbitrators of theological opinions; and to them, and to the Court of King's Bench, we bow with loyal submission. Our common sense and self-love forbid us to expose ourselves to any species of martyrdom, for opposing any theological opinions and tenets which are established according to law. We are good subjects, and feel with a lively faith that we have nothing to do with the laws, but to obey them; and Christianity, as displayed in the thirty-nine articles, being declared, on the highest authority, to be "part and parcel of the law of the land," we forbear to argue, or even think, till we have received permission from the legislature.

MR. SMART, Professor of Elocution, has published a very luminous theory of that art, and the best work of the kind to be found in our language. After all, however, we lament that so much labour is bestowed upon what is of such secondary interest; and that the important art of spontaneous delivery, or extemporaneous oratory, is entirely neglected by all the professors of elocution. We are aware that they *pretend* that extemporaneous oratory cannot be taught, and must be a gift of nature; but this position we utterly deny: and we assert, on the contrary, that the art of public speaking may

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may be taught by a gradation of lessons and exercises, just like every other art. But of such practical system or gradation of exercises, we discover no scintillation in the work before us. At the same time, on its professed object of graceful delivery, it is a clear and very able performance.

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**VOYAGES**

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## MEDICAL REPORT.

*REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY, —the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield bars, Charterhouse-lane and Square; along Goswell street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunkhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.*

CATARRHAL, rheumatic, and other inflammatory disorders, have proved, since the preceding Report, exceedingly prevalent; and, in some instances, rather severe. Affections of the bowels also, of an urgent nature, still continue to visit us; obviously acknowledging the very extraordinary vicissitudes of weather as their source. These last, however, have, in the practice of the Reporter, been for the most part rather apparently, than really, severe in their nature; or, more properly speaking, they have proved to be purely spasmodic, and unmixed either with inflammatory or congestive tendencies; and have speedily yielded to anodyne medicines. In intestinal complaints of the nature now referred to, the *Conficit opii* of the London Pharmacopœia is a medicine of singular efficacy. It is a relic of the far-famed Mithridate of the ancients; and, had more of the original ingredients been retained, its virtues perhaps would have proved still more conspicuous. The rage for reduction and simplifying is, in the present day, rather too great; and, although we are far from desiring the restoration of the ancient farrago of composition, most certain it is, that an union of several substances, all nearly of the same nature, displays often a more efficient agency, in the cure of diseases, than the same quantity of a simple article. The writer was exceedingly gratified in hearing, some months since, a series of most scientific lectures on the subject of medicinal composition, from Dr. Paris. These lectures were delivered at the College of Physicians, and it is to be hoped that the substance of them will be soon presented to the public, in a concentrated form, in the doctor's forthcoming new edition of his

"Pharmacologia,"—a work which ought to be in the hands of every student, and of every prescriber, of medicine.

That rheumatic affections are prevalent and protracted at this season of the year, and in this country, is not surprising, when we advert to the extreme humidity of our climate, and to the very rapid changes of our weather. The writer has been struck with a part of a communication which he has this moment received from Dr. Foster, the meteorologist, in reference to this particular. Dr. F. writes from Antwerp, Oct. 7, and he says, "I made few observations on natural history here, being taken up with the numerous antiquities and pictures with which this town abounds; but, one thing I noticed (which shows the greater dampness of English air, even when compared with Dutch marshes) was, that the bells in the tower of the cathedral, and even those of the Carillon, which were exposed in the open part of the spire, were free from rust; the bells of much more recent date in England become quite green with it."

In the treatment of rheumatism, the practitioner will seek in vain for one guiding principle. There are who tell you, that it is a disorder merely symptomatic of, or sympathetic with, stomach derangement; and that a vomit or a purge will force the enemy from his strong-holds among the muscles with the facility and rapidity of a charm. Others assert, with the same confidence, that bandaging and pannelling the affected limbs, is the only effectual way to strangle the infant Hercules, or even to crush the foe in its more matured strength. Mere rubbing is the specific of some; frictions, with anodyne liniments, acclaimed by others; while galva-

nic

ic electricity is the great specific with a third party. And, with respect to other internal medicinals, besides evaenants, a like diversity of sentiment obtains; and these several though discrepant reporters are all right, as far as success in one, or even several, cases can justify an universal inference in favour of restorative powers. But, a little experience in physic is like a little learning in literature; and, if trusted to, proves a dangerous guide through the

vast labyrinth of disease and remedy: the medical artist finds every individual case a fresh study; and, let him strain his faculties ever so much, he will never be able to realize the *beau ideal* of absolute truth. The sons of medicine may still say, what was said by the Father of Medicine more than two thousand years since, τέχνη μακρή, οὐ δε' καιρὸς δέκυς, οὐ δὲ πεῖρα σφαλεῖη, οὐ δὲ κρίσις χαλεπή.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Thavies'-Inn; Oct. 20, 1819.

## REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

**D**R. SILLIMAN'S American Journal of Science contains the following case of respiration of oxygen gas. A young lady, apparently in the last stages of decline, and supposed to be affected with hydrothorax, was pronounced beyond the reach of ordinary medical aid. It was determined to administer oxygen gas. It was obtained from nitrate of potass (salt-petre), not because it was the best process, but because the substance could be obtained in the place, and because a common fire would serve for its extrication. The gas obtained had, of course, a variable mixture of nitrogen or azote, and probably, on an average, might not be purer than nearly the reversed proportions of the atmosphere; that is, seventy to eighty per cent. of oxygen to twenty or thirty nitrogen: and it is worthy of observation, whether this circumstance might not have influenced the result. Contrary to expectation, the gas was skilfully prepared and perseveringly used. From the first, the difficulty of breathing, and other oppressive affections, were relieved: the young lady grew rapidly better; and in a few weeks entirely recovered her health.

In the combination of oxygen with water, by M. THENARD, he has at length been able to saturate water with oxygen. The quantity which it contains in this state is 850 times its volume, or twice that which properly belongs to it. In this state of saturation it possesses remarkable properties, the most singular of which are the following: its specific gravity is 1.453, and, when poured into common water, it is seen to flow down through it like a syrup, although very soluble. It immediately acts on the epidermis of the skin, rendering it white, and producing smarting, which varies in duration according to the quantity of the fluid placed on the skin; if it is considerable, or if fresh portions are added, the skin itself is attacked and destroyed: applied to the tongue, it whitens it also, thickens the saliva, and, with regard to taste produces an effect difficult to describe, but which resembles that of an emetic. Its action on the oxide of silver is very violent. Each drop suffered to fall

into dry oxide of silver produces a real explosion, and so much heat is produced, that, in a dark place, the evolution of light is very sensible. Besides the oxide of silver, there are several others which act with violence on oxygenated water, as the peroxides of manganese and of cobalt, the oxides of lead, platinum, palladium, gold, iridium, &c. Many metals, when finely divided, also produce the same phenomena; and, among others, silver, platinum, gold, osmium, iridium, rhodium, and palladium. In all these cases, the oxygen added to the water is disengaged, and sometimes that of the oxide; but, at other times, a part of the oxygen combines with the metal itself, as with arsenic, molybdenum, tungsten, and selenium. These metals are acidified frequently with the production of light.

At the temperature of 60° Fahr. and barometrical pressure of 30 inches, 100 cubical inches of dry atmospherical air weigh 30.519 grs.; 1 cubical inch of water weighs 252.525 grs.: the specific gravity of water is to that of air as 827.435 to 1; or, reckoning water as unity, as 1 to .00120855.

Mr. J. F. DANA, chemical assistant in Harvard University, and lecturer on Chemistry and Pharmacy in Dartmouth-college, has published, in Professor Silliman's Journal, an essay on the Effect of Vapour on Flame. When a jet of steam, issuing from a small aperture, is thrown on burning charcoal, the brightness is increased, if the coal be held at the distance of four or five inches from the pipe through which the steam passes; but, if the coal be held nearer, it is extinguished: a circular black spot first appears where the steam is thrown on it. The steam in this case does not appear to be decomposed, and the increased brightness of the coal depends probably on a current of atmospheric air, occasioned by the steam. But, when a jet of steam, instead of being thrown on a single coal, is made to pass into a charcoal fire, the vividness of the combustion is increased, and the low attenuated flame of coal is enlarged. When the wick of a common oil-lamp is raised,

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so as to give off large columns of smoke, and a jet of steam is thrown into it, the brightness of the flame is increased, and no smoke is thrown off. When spirits of turpentine is made to burn on a wick, the light produced is dull and reddish, and a large quantity of thick smoke is given off; but when a jet of steam is thrown into this flame, its brightness is much increased; and, when the experiment is carefully performed, the smoke entirely disappears. When the vapour of spirits of turpentine is made to issue from a small orifice, and inflamed, it burns, and throws off large quantities of smoke; but, when a jet of steam is made to unite with the vapour, the smoke entirely disappears. When vapour of spirits of turpentine and of water are made to issue together from the same orifice, and inflamed, no smoke appears. Hence its disappearing, in the above ex-

periment, cannot be supposed to depend on a current of atmospheric air. When a jet of steam is thrown into the flame of a spirit-of-wine lamp, or into flames which evolve no smoke or carbonaceous matter, the same effect is produced as by a current of air. It appears from these experiments, that, in all flames which evolve smoke, steam produces an increased brightness, and a more perfect combustion. Now, (says Mr. D.) with a very simple apparatus, steam might be introduced into the flames of street-lamps, and in all flames which evolve much smoke. The advantage of such an arrangement would be, a more perfect combustion, and a greater quantity of light from the same materials. The flame of the lamps to which steam is applied might be made to keep the water boiling which supplies the steam.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**I**T is stated, in official returns to orders of the House of Commons, that the weekly average amount of Bank-notes and post-bills, for three years preceding the 6th of April, 1819, was 27,269,942*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; and that the total weekly amount of Bank-notes and Bank post-bills in

circulation, at the following periods, was: On the 25th May, 1819 .... £25,397,030  
1st June..... 24,635,000  
8th do. ..... 24,895,121  
15th do. ..... 24,439,070  
22d do. ..... 24,149,860  
29th do. ..... 24,111,190

### PRICES OF MERCHANTIZE. Sept. 24.

	Oct. 22.
Cocoa, W. I. common £4 15 0 to 5 5 0	£3 10 0 to 4 10 0 per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica ordinary 4 8 0 — 5 4 0	3 6 0 — 5 1 0 ditto.
—, fine . 6 6 0 — 7 6 0	6 4 0 — 7 5 0 ditto.
—, Mocha . 5 18 0 — 6 16 0	5 18 0 — 6 15 0 per cwt.
Cotton, W. I. common . 0 1 1 — 0 1 3	0 1 1 — 0 1 3 per lb.
—, Demerara . 0 1 2 — 0 1 6½	0 1 2 — 0 1 5 ditto.
Currants . . . 0 0 0 — 0 0 0	5 10 0 — 5 12 0 per cwt.
Figs, Turkey . 1 10 0 — 2 0 0	1 10 0 — 2 0 0 ditto.
Flax, Riga . . . 71 0 0 — 0 0 0	71 0 0 — 0 0 0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine 47 0 0 — 0 0 0	47 0 0 — 0 0 0 ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets 3 10 0 — 4 4 0	4 0 0 — 5 0 0 per cwt.
—, Sussex, do. 3 5 0 — 3 18 0	3 13 0 — 4 0 0 ditto.
Iron, British, Bars . 12 10 0 — 13 0 0	12 10 0 — 13 0 0 per ton.
—, Pigs . 8 0 0 — 9 0 0	8 0 0 — 9 0 0 ditto.
Oil, Lucca . . . 12 0 0 — 13 13 0	12 0 0 — 0 0 0 per jar.
—, Gabpoli . . . 84 0 0 — 0 0 0	80 0 0 — 84 0 0 per ton.
Rags . . . 2 3 0 — 2 5 0	2 3 0 — 2 5 0 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new 3 10 0 — 0 0 0	5 0 0 — 0 0 0 ditto.
Rice, Patna kind . 0 15 0 — 0 17 0	0 14 0 — 0 16 0 ditto.
—, East India . 0 11 0 — 14 0 0	0 11 0 — 0 13 0 ditto.
Silk, Cimma, raw . 1 5 0 — 1 8 11	1 5 0 — 1 8 11 per lb.
—, Bengal, skein . 1 0 0 — 1 0 5	1 0 0 — 1 0 5 ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon . 0 9 10 — 0 10 1	0 9 10 — 0 10 0 ditto.
—, Cloves . . . 0 3 1½ — 0 3 2	0 3 1½ — 0 3 2 ditto.
—, Nutmegs . 0 5 2 — 0 5 3	0 4 9 — 0 5 0 ditto.
—, Pepper, black 0 0 7½ — 0 0 7½	0 0 7 — 0 0 7½ ditto.
—, —, white 0 0 9¾ — 0 0 10	0 0 9¾ — 0 0 10 ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac 0 5 2 — 0 5 9	0 5 3 — 0 5 8 per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands 0 2 9 — 0 3 2	0 2 9 — 0 3 0 ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica 0 0 0 — 0 4 0	0 2 6 — 0 4 0 ditto.
Sugar, brown . . . 2 17 0 — 3 0 0	2 17 0 — 3 0 0 per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine . 3 14 0 — 3 18 0	3 14 0 — 3 18 6 per cwt.
—, East India, brown 1 4 0 — 1 9 0	1 2 0 — 1 8 0 ditto.
—, lump, fine . 4 18 0 — 5 8 0	4 18 0 — 5 10 0 ditto.

Tallow, town-melted	3 3 6 — 0 0 0	3 3 6 — 0 0 0 per cwt.
—, Russia, yellow	2 19 6 — 3 1 0	2 18 0 — 0 0 0 ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0 1 9½ — 0 1 10	0 1 9½ — 0 1 10 per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0 5 10 — 0 6 8	0 5 10 — 0 6 8 ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	62 0 0 — 95 0 0	62 0 0 — 95 0 0 per pipe.
—, Port, old	45 0 0 — 55 0 0	45 0 0 — 55 0 0 ditto.
—, Sherry	20 0 0 — 60 0 0	20 0 0 — 60 0 0 per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 20s.—Cork or Dublin, 20s.—Belfast, 25s.—Hambro', 25s. a 30s.—Madeira, 25s.—Jamaica, 30s. a 35s.—Greenland, out and home, 3½.

Course of Exchange, Oct. 22.—Amsterdam, 11 9.—Hamburg, 36 2.—Paris, 25 50.—Leighorn, 48.—Lisbon, 53½.—Dublin, 11½ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 225l. per 100l. share.—Birmingham, 1060l.—Coventry, 1000l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 330l.—Trent and Mersey, 1600l.—East India DOCK, 170l. per share.—West India, 182l.—The Strand BRIDGE, 5l. 10s.—West Middlesex WATER-WORKS, 40l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 88l.

Gold in bars 3l. 18s. per oz.—New doubloons 3l. 14s. 6d.—Silver in bars 5s. 2d.

The 3 per cent. Consols, on the 27th, was 66½; 3 per cent. Red. 66½; 5 per cent. Navy, 102½; Omnitum, 2½ discount, and a reduction of price is expected.

### ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of Sept. and the 20th of Oct. 1819; extracted from the London Gazettes.

#### BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 71.]

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ABSOR A. Liverpool, upholsterer. (Mooncroft and co. london)	Johnson J. Goodge street, Tottenham Court road, shoemaker. (Umney)
Armstrong, R. Worcester street, Johnson street, Borough, hat manufacturer. (Noor, L.)	Johnson R. Ripon feed crusher. (Lodington and co. L.)
Beadle J. Stourbridge, Worcestershire, mercer. (Price, L.)	Jennings J. and J. Naylor, Liverpool, coachmakers. (Aldington and co. L.)
Baron H. Over Darwen, Lancashire, calico printer. Milne and co. london	Kilshaw J. Leeds, tallow chandler. (Heelis, L.)
Blain J. High street, Shadwell, grocer. (Cardale and co. london)	King J. G. Pump row, Old street, cotton winder. Woodward and co.
Bitter W. Bristol, pipe maker. (Bourdillon and co. L.)	Locke S. Temple place, Surrey, dealer. (Unwin, Shadwell)
Burridge W. Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, merchant. Jeyses, london	Leahy D. Lawrence Pountney lane, merchant. (Patterson and co.)
Barford V. Rumford, grocer. (Fisher, L.)	Lunn D. Lower Seymour Mews, Mary le bone, hackney, man. (Pitman)
Barnett B. Green street, Leicester square, broker. (Vincent)	Lear F. Bristol, butcher. (Stocker and co.)
Bell M. Henrietta street, Covent Garden, tallow chandler. (Warrant)	Lavers J. King's bridge, Devonshire, woollen draper. (Price, london)
Blackett J. Newcastle upon Tyne, innkeeper. (Bell and co. london)	Lloyd R. Liverpool, merchant. (Dacie and co. L.)
Cardwell H. Unshelf Bank Mill, Yorkshire, thread manufacturer. (Edmonds)	Middlehurst M. Wigan, shop keeper. (Ellis, L.)
Collingwood W. Low Lights, North Shields, earthenware manufacturer. (Bell and co. L.)	Matthews T. Frith street, Soho, stationer. (Hurd and co. london)
Cumming G. Roehampton, carpenter. (Lutley and son, L.)	M'Nae T. Queen street, merchant. (Walton and co.)
Devey W. Holland street, Blackfriars road, and J. Devey, Coal Exchange, coal and ship owners. (Welch)	Meanley R. Buxton, Staffordshire, butcher. (Huat, L.)
Deyre W. and F. Albion Coal Wharf, Surrey, coal merchants. (Welch, london)	Merrett J. Arlington, Gloucester, cattle dealer. (Vigore, L.)
Dudson R. and G. Winter, Jerusalem Coffee house, merchants. (Lane and co.)	Preston T. and G. Gill, Manchester, calico printers. (Hurd and co. london)
Doser H. and A. De Troyer, Bread street Mews, merchants. (Bourdillon and co.)	Pritchard W. and E. Bevan, Bristol, merchant. (Bourdillon and co. L.)
Emery G. Haughton Staffordshire, dealer	Pall W. Great East Cheap, druggist. (Wilde)
Edmonds N. Parliament street, hatter. (Rigby)	Powell T. and W. Brown, Liverpool, merchants. (Griffith and co.)
Edwards W. Langford, Somersetshire, tanner. (Clarke and co. london)	Peters J. Dorking, lime burner. (Webb, L.)
Etherhank G. Durning, Nurseryman. (Koy and co. L.)	Pritchard T. jun. Bristol, merchant. (Bevan and co.)
Fisher S. Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, mercer. (Rufell, london)	Roper W. T. and W. Damens, Yorkshire, cotton spinners. (Makinson)
Fry R. jun. Lullington, Somersetshire, grocer. (Leigh, L.)	Roakesley Jr. Sheffield, grocer. (Wilson, L.)
Fulcher H. Liverpool, grocer. (Chever, L.)	Riley T. Wednesbury, Staffordshire, carpenter. (Flint, L.)
Grove C. and H. E. Birmingham, coal merchants. (Darke and co. london)	Sleddon W. Stockport, machine maker. (Norris, L.)
Gaskell J. Chapel en le Frith, Derbyshire, cotton spinner. (Scott and co. london)	Sellers G. Hull, merchant. (Roller, L.)
Gaulton J. Milbourne st. Andrew, Dorsetshire, victualler. (Read, Dorchester)	Scholefield J. Saddleworth, Yorkshire, woollen cord manufacturer. (Battye, L.)
Goubery G. Knarffborough, iron founder. (Alexander and co. london)	Slater R. and J. Salisbury Mill, Lancashire, cotton spinners. (Wilson, L.)
Goodwin W. Cambridge, currier. (Brooke and co. L.)	Sanders J. and D. Gloucester, bacon factors. (Clarke and co.)
Glover T. Fulham, victualler. (Richardson, Walbrook)	Spitta C. L. Camberwell, merchant. (Patterson and co. london)
Houston W. Ebenezer place, Commercial road, ship owner. (Dann and co. L.)	Steedman G. Birmingham, victualler. (Edmunds, L.)
Hudd G. Norwood, miller. (Lewis L.)	Sanders R. Worcester, glover. (Platt, L.)
Harding T. jun. Helstone, Cornwall, grocer. (Price and co. london)	Stone R. Flore, Northamptonshire, baker. (Longdill and co. london)
Heddon T. C. Lomister, draper. (Clarke and co. L.)	Summers H. St. Swithin's lane, merchant. (Croft)
Hugkin C. Bishopsgate Within, merchant. (Pope)	Stanton T. Drury lane, cheelemonger. (Richardson)
Lee J. New City Chambers, insurance broker. (Cottle)	Taylor W. Durham street, Strand, tavern keeper. (Hamilton)
Akers W. Uttoxeter,	Unsworth W. Liverpool, flour dealer. (Meadowcroft, L.)
Adams T. F. Roud lane	Watts W. Manchester, calico print seller. (Clarke and co. london)
Abdy W. Old Manchester	Watkins E. York street, Covent Garden, tailor. (Babb and co.)
Atkins J. 16, Greenwich	Whitworth C. Bristol, blanket manufacturer. (Evans, L.)
	Wilson B. Bow lane, Cheshire, warehouseman. (Evans, L.)
	Wilson H. jun. Nottingham, lace manufacturer. (Knowles, london)

#### DIVIDENDS.

Birrafoton W. Worcester	Bevan J. Old Cavendish street
Barnes J. Alderford, Gloucestershire	Bonfall A. Broker row, Bedcote street
Bell J. R. Old Broad street	Burchall R. Ashton, Lancashire.
Bradshaw J. and K. Leek	Bateman

## Meteorological Report.

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Bateman J., and W., Culverd, St, John's street, Smithfield  
 Birch W., and J., Lucas, Fleet street  
 Baker C. T., Marlborough  
 Baffano J., London  
 Beasley G., London  
 Bradfield W., Bromyard, Worcestershire  
 Bray R., Gosport  
 Croft T., Bath  
 Cross E., Ellesmere, Shropshire  
 Curwen T., Iruso  
 Cockburn S., Highstreet, Mary le bone  
 Child R., Waltham St., Lawrence, Berks  
 Court M., and co., Savage Gardens  
 Caxton J., Bishopsgate street Within  
 Copland R., jun., Liverpool  
 Coleman T., Birmingham  
 Careless R., Hereford  
 Drew R., Bradninch, Devonshire  
 Davis V., Gloucester terrace, New road, Whitechapel  
 Ellworthy W., Walcot, Somersetshire  
 Eaton R., Nottingham  
 Fletcher W., Goat Mills, Cumberland, Griffiths, J., jun., Hereford  
 Gunton J., Belgrave cottage, Pimlico  
 Grant J., Coleman street  
 Gibbons J., Cheltenham  
 Gedling J., Colchester  
 Geddes B., and G., Evans, Upper East Smithfield  
 Glasper J., Hammersmith  
 Griffins J., Salop  
 Hanly N., G., Mitre court, Fleet street  
 Hill E., and C., and A., H., Althons, Unicorn row, Little Tower hill  
 Haddan W., Clements lane, Lombard street  
 Hotson J., Old City Chambers  
 Hunter T., jun., King's Lynn  
 Hemington J., King's Lynn  
 Harman G., Norwich  
 Hall A., Brayton  
 Surrey H., Angel court, Throgmorton street

Hutchinson W., St. John's street  
 Hinde T., Liverpool  
 Hayne G., Sheffield  
 Harman J., Bush lane  
 Hornby T., London  
 Hancock W., Bury St., Edmunds  
 Hendry W., Hull  
 Holland and Ball, Worcester  
 Hallett W., Spa fields  
 Hagea rn J., P. H., Old Broad street  
 Harris R., Wood street, Spitalfields  
 Higginson H., Finsbury square  
 Ingram L., Cheapside  
 Jones T., Bull ring, Birmingham  
 James R., Bueth, Brecon  
 Jackson W., and W., Kelly, Shepton Mallett  
 Jenkins J., Piccadilly  
 King J., Tonbridge  
 Kirby W., Chilvers Cotton, Warwickshire  
 Kinder J., Arbury Mill, Warwickshire  
 Loton J., Chiswell street  
 Lewis R., Frenanny, Montgomery  
 Lloyd T., and J., Winter, Blue Ball yard, St. James's street  
 Lancaster T., J., Cateaton street  
 Laing G., Garford street, Limehouse hole  
 Levin W. L., Jewin street  
 Lutey T., Wapping  
 Lansdell J., Middlesex  
 Layne J., St. John's street, Clerkenwell  
 Loft G., Woodbridge, Suffolk  
 Leigh S., Strand  
 Mills C., Stamford  
 Meredith T., London street  
 Moultley W., Barton under Needwood, Staffordshire  
 Mytton J., and co., Poole  
 Montague D., London  
 Milnes R., Mirfield, Yorkshire  
 Mackenzie C., Caroline street, Bedford square  
 Nichols J. G., Moulsey, Surrey  
 Nott T., Tichborne street, Piccadilly

Nott T., Bristol  
 Paltrey T., Nunthorpe, Radnorshire  
 Pilbury T., Lawrence street, Chelsea  
 Paynter T., W., Falmouth  
 Platt R., Poulton in the Fylde, Lancashire  
 Peart W., Northampton street, Clerk enwell  
 Pocklington R., Winthorpe, Notting ham, and W., Dickinton, Newark  
 Ratcliffe J., Manchester  
 Richmond T., G., Church street, Betherithe  
 Rose J., St. Michael's alley, Cornhill  
 Riding J., Blackburn  
 Rountree J., York  
 Robinson S. S., J., Clarkson, and G., J., Parker, Change alley  
 Slater T., Hull  
 Salter M., Salter street, Commercial road  
 Scott R., Liverpool  
 Slow G., Manchester  
 Stevens J., Unglebant, Cornwall  
 Slater J., and B., Liverpool  
 Street W., New court, Throgmorton street  
 Thomson F., Newcourt  
 Taylor T., Ringley bridge, Lancashire  
 Thomas W., Cheapside  
 Van Wart H., Birmingham  
 Wainwright and Frater, Liverpool  
 Wright J.,  
 Watson E., and co., Lovelane  
 Witts R., Chatham place  
 Ward D., Sutton Sceney, Hampshire  
 Wright F., Rathbone place  
 Whitmore W., Holland street, Black friars  
 Whitehead W., Bath  
 Wotherspoon M., Liverpool  
 Wilmurst G., London  
 Walcot T., Portsea  
 Whitehead G., jun., and G., Clarke, Basinghall street  
 Yollans J., Leeds

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results, from Observations made in London, for the Month of Sept. 1819.

	Maxi- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Mini- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Greatest Varia- tion in 24 hours	Days of the Mth.	Range.	Mean.
Barometer ..	30° 29	21	E.	29° 55	25	S.W.	0° 38	15	0.94	29° 80
Thermometer	76° 1	15	E.	42° 2	20	N.E.	23° 4	12, 14 & 19	34°	59° 64
Thermomet. hygrometer	63°	2, 10, & 12	W., E., & N.E.	0	25	E.	58° 4	11	63° 2	55° 55

Prevailing winds.—W. and N.E.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 11.

## Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus.
9	13	7	21	10	6

Fine, warm, seasonable, weather prevailed during the greater part of the month. The number of bright days that occurred amounts to fourteen, nine of which were chiefly clear. The temperature for the most part was high, but rather higher during the former than the latter half of the month. The mean very nearly corresponds with that of Sept. 1818, being only one degree in excess. On the 19th a sudden reduction of 18°, took place in the temperature between noon and 10 P.M. the wind blowing fresh from the north-east. Between the 14th and 15th the barometer fell half an inch, which was suc-

ceeded by much rain in the evening of the latter day. On the 16th it began to rise, and continued rising gradually till it attained the maximum on the 21st; it then fell rapidly from that to the minimum, which it reached on the 25th, and continued low and unsettled to the end of the month.

On the 25th, and four following days, a great deal of rain fell, chiefly in heavy showers, accompanied on the 28th and 29th with a strong gale of wind from the south-west.

A. E.

St. John's-square; Oct. 22.

Metcorological

*Meteorological Results of the Atmospheric Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by THOMAS HANSON, Surgeon.*

Latitude  $53^{\circ} 25'$  North—Longitude  $2^{\circ} 10'$  West—of London.

*Results for Sept. 1819.*

Mean monthly pressure, 29.81—maximum, 30.34—minimum, 29.10—range, 1.24 inches.

Mean monthly temperature,  $57^{\circ} 1$ —maximum,  $73^{\circ}$ —minimum,  $39^{\circ}$ —range,  $34^{\circ}$ .

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .54 of an inch, which was on the 1st.

Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours  $22^{\circ}$ , which was on the 15th.

Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 3.4 inches; number of changes, 5.

Monthly fall of rain, 1.510 inches—rainy days, 12—foggy, 6—snowy 0—haily, 0.

*Wind.*

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Variable.	Calm.
0	2	1	7	6	7	2	4	1	0

Brisk winds, 0—Boisterous ones, 0.

*Clouds.*

Cirrus.	Cumulus.	Stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus.
6	15	3	13	4	3	0

Character of the period, fine and warm for the season.

*Bridge-street, Manchester; Oct. 21.*

N.B.—On the 21st of October, the inhabitants of London, and the neighbouring

counties, were surprised by a fall of snow, which continued at intervals during that day and night; and, on the 22d, lay in London many inches deep, and marked the fields in shady situations for two or three days.—*EDIT.*

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE young wheats in the forward seed districts show a strong and full plant. The tilth for wheat, in consequence of the late favourable showers, is universally good; but the farmers, in general, are protracting their seed season, because in the late uncommonly mild winter, the latest sown wheats chanced to be the best—as sportsmen generally back the winning racer. Turnips, greatly improved by the rains, may be deemed upon the average a fair crop; grass and fodder superabundant: with store-stock in plenty, we are thus at ease with respect to flesh provisions, as well as bread; our only want, indeed, in this glorious country, being a *q.s.* of political honesty, which might cause these Nature's blessings to circulate with just, due, and universal equality, into the remotest quarters. Young store-pigs of the superior breeds have been dear; but, from the quantity of ordinary barley, pork and bacon may be considerably reduced in price. Clover-seed is not a good crop. Cyder and home-made wines will be plentiful. Hops are in great plenty; but spe-

culation, always beneficial in a plentiful country, has recently infused some life into the markets. Wool in somewhat greater demand. Potatoes a middling crop of middling quality. Sheep and cattle fetch every-where considerable prices; in some parts extraordinary. Opinions settled with respect to the corn crops both of this country and the opposite continent; they scarcely reach an average (straw excepted) in quantity, not one quarter fine in quality. The Beds. Report has settled the *rationale* of the *gleaning* question.

*Smithfield:* Beef 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.—Mutton 5s. to 6s. 6d.—Veal 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.—Pork 5s. 4d. to 7s.—Bacon —.—Fat 3s. 8d.

*Corn Exchange:* Wheat 50s. to 80s.—Barley 24s. to 40s.—Oats 18s. to 34s.—The Quarter-loaf, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ .—Hay 2l. to 6l. 18s.—Clover do. 4l. to 8l. 8s.—Straw 1l. 7s. to 1l. 16s.

Coals in the Pool, 41s. to 44s. per chaldron.

*Middlesex; Oct. 25.*

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN OCTOBER;

*Containing Official Papers and Authentic Documents.*

THE late tragical occurrences at Manchester continue very properly to agitate the country; and the feelings of indignation which they have excited, will, we trust, continue to be universal, till the guilty actors, and the more guilty ministers who sanctioned such deeds, are brought to justice. Further,

we hope also, that the spirit of reform will not be laid asleep, till the people have obtained some solid security that such outrages are not likely to be repeated, at the will of any local authorities, or preterment-hunting, clerical, or stipendiary, magistrates.

A partial endeavour has nevertheless been

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been exerted by certain placemen and place-hunting expectants to distinguish between the manly demand for reform and indemnity, and their own fawning spirit of loyalty; and *loyal* declarations have been put forth for signature in every part of the country, as though the spirit of reform and of genuine loyalty were not the same. We agree with Cowper, "loving the king who loves the laws;" but these unworthy persons seem to desire to separate the sovereign from the laws, and to make one the object of adoration, without any regard to the other.

The chief events of the month have been (1) the numerous county and town meetings, to express abhorrence against the conduct of the Manchester magistrates and Yeomanry, and the Regent's ministers; (2) the trials and convictions of Carlile, for selling deistical publications; (3) the adjournment of the inquest on LEES, held at Manchester; (4) the calling out of 10,000 additional troops; (5) the dismissal of EARL FITZWILLIAM from the lieutenancy of the West-Riding of Yorkshire, for giving countenance to the Yorkshire meeting; (6) the great falling-off in the revenue; and (7) the fall in the value of the funds full four per cent, since our last, and an expected further depreciation from want of confidence in ministers and their irritating measures.

Of the Yorkshire meeting we have preserved the resolutions as specimens of the tone and sense of others. We have also subjoined the loyal declarations, proposed in Liverpool and London, as specimens; and other series of resolutions, the wise tendency of which is, to defend Christianity by the only legitimate means: and to these accounts we have annexed the state of the revenue.

#### I.

At a general meeting of the nobility, gentry, clergy, and freeholders, of the county of York, holden at the castle of York, on Thursday the 14th day of October, 1819, Wm. WRIGHTON, esq. high sheriff, in the chair;

**Resolved**, on the motion of his Grace of Norfolk, seconded by the Honourable L. Dundas, M.P.

1. That it is the undoubted right of the subjects of this realm to hold meetings for the purpose of considering any matters of public interest, and of adopting such resolutions and addresses thereon as are conformable to law, and may appear to them necessary for the maintenance of their constitutional privileges, and the general welfare.

2. That it is a direct violation of the law, and an alarming invasion of the rights of the people, to disperse by violence, and still more by the employment of military force, a meeting legally assembled, and peaceably held, for such purposes.

3. That we have learned with unsigned concern, that a meeting held at Manchester, on the 16th of August last, avowedly for such purposes, at which it has not hitherto appeared that any illegal act had been committed, or that previous proclamations to disperse had been made according to law, was suddenly attacked and dispersed by a military force, whereby the lives of a great number of his majesty's subjects were endangered, many of them wounded, and some killed.

4. That we have seen with regret, that his royal highness the Prince Regent has been advised by his ministers to give the sanction of royal approbation to the interference of the military, attended with such fatal consequences; whereby they have prejudged a most important subject of judicial investigation, and have proclaimed a proceeding to be meritorious, which has the appearance of being illegal, and highly criminal,—a measure full of danger to the unbiased and equal administration of justice.

5. That, whilst we strongly deprecate every tendency to a breach of the peace, we feel it our especial duty to resist, by all lawful means, any attempt to infringe the rights which the constitution has solemnly sanctioned, for the protection of our common liberty, and which, it is equally necessary for the security of the crown, and the safety of every rank in the state, firmly to maintain.

6. That, without adverting to the object to which the meeting of the 16th of August last was directed, we are of opinion, that the circumstances connected with its dispersion call for a full and rigorous investigation, in order that measures, which, unexplained, tend to establish a precedent of the utmost danger to the liberties of the country, may be constitutionally vindicated, if found to admit of a satisfactory justification; or, if not, that they may be authoritatively marked with due censure and condemnation.

7. That an humble address be therefore presented to his royal highness the Prince Regent, imploring him to assemble Parliament with as little delay as possible, and to recommend to their immediate care a solemn enquiry into these transactions.

8. Resolved (on the motion of Walter Fawkes, esq. seconded by John Charles Ramsden, esq. M.P.) that the address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, now read, be adopted by this meeting.

To

## II.

*To his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.*

"We, his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the nobility, clergy, and freeholders, of the county of York, humbly intreat permission to approach the throne of our gracious sovereign, with that reverence and affection, which it becomes us, as a loyal and free people, to entertain towards our lawful and afflicted king.

We deeply lament the malady which has so long and unavoidably withdrawn his majesty from that public intercourse with his faithful subjects, which tended so much to strengthen their attachment to his sacred person, and to increase his royal confidence in their loyalty and affection.

At the same time, we humbly beg to assure your Royal Highness, as the representative of our sovereign, that our fidelity to your Royal Highness's illustrious family, and our devotion to the laws of this realm, are unalterable.

We feel most strongly, that the prerogatives attached to the dignity of the king, that politically he can do no wrong, that he is the distributor of justice, and the fountain of mercy,—are as undoubted and as beneficial to his people, as that the laws of England are their birthright: and we entreat your Royal Highness to believe, that we, and the great bulk of his majesty's subjects, seek only our constitutional rights, that the laws may rule in peace and quietness, and be administered with equal justice and mercy to all ranks of the king's people.

We beg to assure your Royal Highness, that we heard with gratitude your Royal Highness's declaration from the throne, at the close of the last session of parliament, 'that no object can be nearer your heart than to promote the welfare and prosperity of all classes of his majesty's subjects,' which cannot be effected without the 'maintenance of public order and tranquillity,' and your Royal Highness's 'firm determination to employ, for that purpose, the powers entrusted to your Royal Highness by law.' In accordance with your Royal Highness's gracious wish to preserve public order and tranquillity, and to prevent the subversion of our happy constitution, and with feelings of ardent veneration for the laws and privileges of our native land, and an anxious desire to hand them down unimpaired to our children and their latest posterity; we humbly entreat permission to remind your Royal Highness,

That it is the undoubted right of the subjects of this realm to hold meetings for the purpose of considering any matter of public interest, and of adopting such

resolutions and proceedings thereon as are conformable to law, and may appear to them necessary for the maintenance of their constitutional privileges and the general welfare.

That to disperse by violence, and still more by the employment of a military force, a meeting lawfully assembled, and peaceably held for such purposes, is a direct violation of law, and an alarming invasion of the rights of the people.

We therefore humbly beg leave to represent to your Royal Highness, that we have learned with unfeigned concern, that a meeting held avowedly for such purposes at Manchester, on the 16th of August last, at which it has not hitherto appeared that any illegal act had been committed, or that previous proclamation to disperse had been made according to law, was suddenly attacked and dispersed by a military force, whereby the lives of a great number of his majesty's subjects were endangered, many of them wounded, and some killed.

That we have seen with surprise and regret, that to the interference of the military, attended with such fatal consequences, your Royal Highness has been advised by your ministers to give the sanction of your Royal approbation, whereby they have prejudged a most important subject of judicial investigation, and have proclaimed a proceeding to be meritorious, which has the appearance of being illegal and highly criminal;—a measure full of danger to the unbiased and equal administration of justice.

That, whilst we strongly deprecate every tendency to a breach of the peace, we feel it our especial duty to resist, by all lawful means, any attempt to infringe the rights which the constitution has solemnly sanctioned for the protection of our common liberty,—and which it is equally necessary, for the security of the crown, and the safety of every rank in the state, firmly to maintain.

That, without adverting to the objects to which the meeting of the 16th of August last was directed, we feel that the circumstances connected with its dispersion call for a full investigation, in order that measures, which, unexplained, tend to establish a precedent of the utmost danger to the liberties of the country, may be constitutionally vindicated, if found to admit of a satisfactory justification; or, if not, that they may be authoritatively marked with due censure and condemnation.

We therefore most humbly implore your Royal Highness, that you will be pleased to assemble Parliament with as little delay as possible, and recommend to their immediate care a solemn inquiry into these transactions.

LIVERPOOL

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## III.

## LIVERPOOL LOYAL MEETING.

*On the motion of John Gladstone, esq. M.P.  
seconded by John Clarke, esq.*

An address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was read, expressing the warmest attachment to his Royal Highness's person and family, and a fixed determination to support the dignity of the Crown and of Parliament, and to defend that inestimable constitution, which is the first boast and the greatest blessing of Britons.

Declaring the feelings of grief and indignation with which they have witnessed the artful attempts of factious and designing men to inculcate, under the specious but delusive pretext of Radical Reform, doctrines subversive of all existing authorities, and directly tending to undermine and destroy the sacred influence of our holy religion.

Deeply lamenting the temporary distresses which press alike upon this country and the world at large,—a feeling in which there is the fullest assurance of his Royal Highness's warmest participation,—and, whilst expressing an anxious wish to promote every measure which can tend to alleviate them, avowing abhorrence of that mockery of suffering humanity, which, availng itself of the irritation produced by distress, would aggravate what it affects to soothe, and inflame the wound which it professes to heal.

Declaring that, firmly attached to those principles of civil and religious liberty which placed his Royal Highness's family on the throne of these realms, his majesty's faithful subjects cannot view the systematic attempts of the turbulent and disaffected to rob them of both, without assuring his Royal Highness of their firm resolve to resist them; and pledging themselves to use their most active exertions in defending all that is dear to them as Englishmen, and in opposing all attempts to overawe the constituted authorities; under a full reliance on the efficacy of the laws, on their power to maintain right and to redress wrong, on the purity of their administration, and on the wisdom of his Royal Highness's counsels for securing a continuance of those invaluable privileges and blessings which are enjoyed by all good subjects in this great and free country.

## IV.

## LONDON LOYAL MEETING.

We, the undersigned merchants, bankers, traders, and others, of London, deem it our imperious duty at this juncture to declare these our deliberate sentiments.

We view with abhorrence the machinations of factious and designing men, who, availng themselves of blasphemous publications to sap the foundations of religion, and of inflammatory writings and ha-

rangues to sow sedition and treason, take advantage of the present distresses to impose upon the minds of the uninformed, and under various pretexts to lead them into measures which would increase these distresses in an incalculable degree, by their manifest tendency to anarchy and confusion.

We have witnessed the existing privations and sufferings of certain classes of our fellow-subjects with feelings of the deepest concern. It is our hope and belief, that these distresses will only prove of a temporary nature; and, during their continuance, it will be our anxious wish to promote every measure that can tend to alleviate them.

While we cherish these sentiments of unfeigned commiseration, we declare it to be our firm purpose to resist, to the utmost of our power, all turbulent attempts to overawe the constituted authorities, in full reliance on the efficacy of the laws, the purity of their administration, and the wisdom of the legislature.

## V.

## SOCIETY FOR DEFENDING THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

At a meeting held on Saturday, 16th of October, 1819, Sir James Bland Burges, bart. in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to :

1. That the friends of revealed religion cannot, without much concern, witness the daring and incessant efforts of wicked and designing men to subvert the foundations of the Christian faith, and disturb the peace of religious society, by a regular system of the most impious falsehoods levelled at the Holy Scriptures, the only source of true happiness in this life, and which alone furnish to mankind the well-grounded hope of a blessed immortality.

2. That the attacks of these men, which are carried on by the means of publications, abounding with the most shocking blasphemies, and circulated to an extent and with a degree of industry hitherto unexampled, have, there is but too much reason to believe, already done great mischief. The vicious lay hold of these diabolical aids to justify themselves in the practice of vice, the inexperienced are led astray, and the minds of the rising generation are contaminated.

3. That such being the alarming and real statement of the fact, it becomes the duty, not only of every member of the Established Church, but of every good and pious man, to stand forth in defence of those divine Revelations, on which all our hopes and interests, both temporal and eternal, evidently and altogether depend.

4. That for this end, it is desirable that every possible aid should be given to the publishing and circulating of plain and incontrovertible

incontrovertible refutations of the blasphemous allegations now sent forth by deists and atheists.

5. That in order to provide the funds for carrying into effect the above purpose, it is proposed that an appeal be made to all sincere and well disposed Christians, to lend their aid to so necessary and laudable an undertaking.

#### VI.

The produce of the revenue for the last quarter exhibits, in comparison with the corresponding quarter of last year, a decrease of no less than 1,151,556*l.*

<i>Statement.</i>	<i>Qurs. ended 10th Oct.</i>	<i>1818.</i>	<i>1819.</i>
Customs . . .		3,699,754	2,753,167
Excise . . .		5,266,804	5,674,687
Stamps . . .		1,672,165	1,575,437
Post-office . . .		360,000	375,000
Assessed taxes . . .		787,426	781,448
Land-taxes . . .		181,801	198,177
Miscellaneous . . .		49,150	77,628
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		12,587,100	11,435,544

The diminution in tea alone for the September quarter of 1819, compared with the similar period of 1818, is estimated at 165,000*l.* and this, notwithstanding the additional duty of 4 per cent. which was calculated to produce 300,000*l.* per annum.

#### RUSSIA.

The emperor of Russia has lately returned to St. Petersburg from a journey through all Finland, which was undertaken for the sole purpose of a personal observation of the distant provinces of his extended empire. No potentate ever took more pains to improve the moral and social condition of the people, and render them happy and prosperous.

#### AFRICA.

A letter from Sierra Leone, dated the 9th of March, states that, "notwithstanding the liberality of Great Britain, and the faith of treaties, this coast swarms with slave-vessels, dragging thousands

of its miserable inhabitants into endless captivity. A few days ago arrived the Union, of Liverpool; the supercargo of which states, that, during his stay in the river Calaba, not less than eight vessels, averaging five hundred slaves each, had sailed for the Spanish colonies." The following extract of a private letter from Jamaica, is consolatory. It appears, that two villains of the names of John Hudson and John Jones, had been tried under a special commission in Jamaica on the 29th of July, for having, in violation of the laws for the abolition of the slave-trade, brought some African negroes to that island, for the purpose of disposing of them as slaves. The prisoners were both found guilty, and sentenced to transportation; the former for seven years, and the latter for three years.

#### GERMANY.

The elector of Hesse-Cassel has published a proclamation, stating, that, in order to restrain the secret intrigues and treasonable associations formed in Germany, the German confederation have, by a resolution of the diet of the 20th of September, established a central committee at Mentz, to inquire into those illegal and dangerous plans, with authority to demand the arrest of the persons suspected, who are to be conveyed to Mentz, there to remain in arrest until the law has decided their fate. The proclamation concludes with stating, that any of his subjects who shall be found guilty of such seditious combinations, shall be excluded from the number of the Hessian people, and deprived of the rights of citizenship.

The petty despots of Germany are in a state of sensitive alarm at the progress of liberal opinions among their slaves, and are attempting to introduce various restrictions on the press.

### INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

#### CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

ON the 29th, Michaelmas-day, a successful struggle was made by the Livery in Common Hall to express their sentiments on the late Manchester atrocities, previous to the election of an alderman to the mayoralty. Mr. Alderman Waithman and Mr. Thompson, throughout the whole proceedings, manfully stood their ground to support the right of the Livery to the use of the Hall, in which they were supported by Sheriff Parkins; and the following energetic resolutions,

MONTHLY MAG. NO. 332.

which were seconded by Mr. Bumstead, were carried with acclamation :

That the Livery of London, in Common Hall assembled, have an ancient, clear, and undoubted right, supported by the highest legal authorities, as well as immemorial usage, on Midsummer, Michaelmas, or any other day, to take into their consideration any matter of public grievance; and, on the present occasion, it is highly necessary and important to exercise that right, previous to entering upon the election of a chief-magistrate.

S B

That

That the right of the people to assemble and deliberate on the best means of obtaining a redress of public grievances, is not only legal, but essential to the preservation of freedom.

That this Common Hall cannot sufficiently express its abhorrence of the late sanguinary proceedings at Manchester, where, it clearly appears that, whilst the people were peaceably exercising their constitutional right, they were illegally interrupted by the magistrates, and dispersed by the Yeomanry Cavalry, whose indiscriminate fury spared neither age nor sex, thereby producing scenes of horror and suffering revolting to humanity, and which would have excited a marked indignation, even if they had occurred in the most despotic and barbarous times.

That the reading of the Riot Act at a legal and peaceable meeting, was not only a wanton and wicked attack on the liberties of the people, but contrary to the very spirit and intention of that Act; and, by the non-observance of the conditions expressed by that law, which prescribes (even under actual riot) that it should be openly and not surreptitiously read; and that the people should be entitled, had they even riotously transgressed, to a full and fair opportunity, during one hour, to disperse, but which salutary protection appears to have been altogether disregarded by the magistrates of Manchester: they flagrantly violated that very law on which they hypocritically pretend to have acted.

That his Majesty's ministers, in advising the Prince Regent precipitately to judge and justify the outrageous and illegal conduct of the magistrates and Yeomanry Cavalry, is a subject of serious alarm to the whole country, and an indisputable proof that those ministers are unworthy of the confidence either of the Prince Regent or the people of the British empire; it is therefore the bounden duty of the people, in all parts of the kingdom, to express their opinion on those fatal transactions, and steadily to demand that legal inquiry and justice which can alone satisfy the nation, by vindicating the supremacy of the law.

That a subscription be earnestly recommended and supported by this Common Hall, for the relief of the numerous persons who were illegally and cruelly maimed and wounded on the fatal and never-to-be-forgotten 16th day of August last.

That this Common Hall cannot too warmly express their high approbation of the firm and judicious conduct of Mr. Alderman Waithman, in the manly and successful resistance which he made to the rash and illegal advice of the Lord Mayor, to interrupt and disperse the pub-

lic meetings recently and constitutionally assembled in Smithfield, and which advice of the chief-magistrate, if followed, would have manifestly disturbed the peace of this city, and probably have furnished melancholy scenes similar to those which occurred at Manchester; and that the able and long tried exertions of Mr. Alderman Waithman, in upholding the privileges of the Livery, but more especially for his seasonable and undaunted conduct in taking the chair, when called to it by the Livery at the last Common Hall, further demand their most unqualified thanks.

That J. Atkins, esq. Lord Mayor, by his conduct in refusing to convene Common Halls on three several occasions, when requisitions were presented to him numerously signed, and having dissolved two Common Halls, without allowing the Livery to address their fellow-citizens, as well as by the disregard and contempt he has at all times shewn for their privileges and opinions, has acted in gross violation of their rights and his duty, and has thereby rendered himself unworthy of their confidence or respect.

The Common Crier, Mr. Sims, was cheered, upon his standing readily forward without hesitation, or consultation with the Sheriffs, to read the resolutions. He read them with great distinctness and strong emphasis; and, being told by Sheriff Rothwell that he was wrong in putting them, he replied, he was, in common with the other officers, the servant of the Livery. Mr. Perring then addressed the meeting, and moved thanks to the mover and seconder of the resolutions, which was received with repeated cheers, as were thanks to Alderman Waithman and Mr. Henry Hunt.

A poll for the mayoralty afterwards commenced; but the only candidate, Mr. Alderman Bridges, was finally successful. The numbers at the close of the poll were as follows:

Alderman Bridges . . . .	3,007
Alderman Thorp . . . .	2,045
Alderman Wood . . . .	2,006

The latter of whom, though put in nomination by the Livery, were not candidates.

A numerous and respectable meeting lately took place at Richmond, to take into consideration the subject of Parliamentary Reform, and the proceedings at Manchester. It was held on the Green. Mr. Cooper was called to the chair, who stated, in a suitable speech, the objects of the meeting. A gentleman then rose, and read a string of resolutions, similar to those adopted at other popular meetings, which were carried; and he descended on the Manchester proceedings with much severity. The meeting afterwards separated peaceably.

On Tuesday the 12th, and on Wednesday the 13th, and Thursday the 14th, Mr. RICHARD CARLILE, bookseller, of Fleet-street, was tried at Guildhall for republishing *Paine's Age of Reason* and *Palmer's Principles of Deism*. The Chief-Judge Abbot presided; and the Attorney-General Gifford, Solicitor-General Copley, and King's-Council Gurney, and Campbell, acted for the prosecution. Mr. Carlile defended himself with great energy, avowed himself a deist, and his disbelief in Revelation; and denied that it could be a crime to publish opinions. The juries, however, found him **GUILTY**; and he has been committed to the King's Bench prison till the Term; when, unless he appeal against the legality of the trial, the sentence of the court will be pronounced. We forbear to give further particulars of an event which has caused a great sensation, because the trial, which is in course of publication, will extend to a large volume, and is likely to fall into the hands of most of our readers.

#### MARRIED.

Jos. Baretto, esq. of Portland-place, to Miss E. Potts, of Upper Clapton.

Wm. Woodroffe, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss C. I. Tindal, of Coval-hall, Chelmsford.

At St. Mary-le-bone church, L. J. W. Manners, esq. to Miss M. E. Toone, of Keston-lodge.

At St. Pancras-church, G. Walker, esq. barrister-at-law, to Miss S. Round, of King's Beech hill, Berks.

J. I. Briscoe, esq. of Twickenham, to Miss A. M. Mawbey, of Botley's-park, Surrey.

Mr. C. Symonds, of Watling-street, to Miss M. Adams, of Chigwell.

M. Macaire, esq. of Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, to Miss L. Maubert, of Norwood.

Mr. E. M. Baines, of King-street, Covent-garden, to Miss Anna Cowper, of Easfield.

John F. Monkhouse, esq. of Turnham-green Terrace, to Miss Piper, of Shepherd's-bush.

Wm. T. Webb, esq. of Peckham, to Miss M. A. Dawson, of Gainsford-street, Horselydown.

J. Beit, esq. of Saxony-cottage, Hackney, to Sarah, only daughter of Mr. Jos. Pearson, of Spital-square.

At St. John's, Westminster, the Rev. C. E. Bonnett, of Avington, Hampshire, to Miss L. Tappenden, of Milbank-street.

Major-gen. Sir H. Tayler, to Charlotte Albina, eldest daughter of the late Edw. Disbrowe, esq.

Mr. J. Hill, of East Smithfield, to Miss M. Powell, of Balham-hill, Surrey.

Mr. G. N. Rankin, of the Old Jewry, to Miss H. Pyne, of Curzon-street, May-fair.

T. G. Vander Guecht, esq. of Cravent-

street, to Miss Norman, of Totteridge, Herts.

The Rev. J. Crowther, A.M. of London, to Miss A. Rainier, of Reading.

Mr. C. King, of Haylesford-house, to Miss A. Meade, of Lewisham.

Mr. C. Hebbert, to Miss S. Keen, of Croydon.

Capt. Kortwright, of the Coldstream Guards, to Miss S. E. Coswelt, of Upper Brooke-street.

Mr. T. Clark, of Fleet-street, to Miss M. A. Relf, of Reigate.

Lieut. H. Courtenay, R.N. to Miss G. A. Houlditch, of the Nunnery, Sussex, and Long Acre.

Thos. Philpot, esq. of Harlsdon-green, Middlesex, to Miss M. Melrose, of Felton, Northumberland.

Mr. W. Scotney, of Newington Causeway, to Miss A. Collings, of Bond-street.

Mr. W. Angus, of Sloane-street, to Miss E. Goter, of Thames-street.

W. H. Boys Porter, esq. to Miss Eliza Bateman, of Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

Wm. Lee, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss E. M. Davis, of Trinity-square.

Mr. J. Jarvis, of Conduit-street, to Miss M. J. Gibson, of Portsea.

Mr. C. Hepburn, of Arbour-terrace, to Miss F. Todrig, of Mile End.

Mr. J. Goodman, of Barbican, to Miss A. Baylie, of Peckham Rye.

#### DIED.

At Kensington, 80, Dr. Spence.

In Leadenhall-street, 59, Carsten Dirs, esq. of Woodford.

At Peckham, 60, the Rev. Tho. Thomas; a gentleman highly distinguished for his ministerial talents, benevolence of disposition, suavity of manners, and uniform propriety of conduct. He was author of some sermons, and also some elegies in Welsh, which do credit to his sentiments.

At Ruislip, Middlesex, 60, Mr. J. Wilshin, deservedly regretted.

In Lower Brook-street, 21, B. St. John Boddington, esq.

At Clapton, 45, the Rev. T. Kidd.

In Bedford-row, 53, Lady Burrough, wife of Mr. Justice B.

At Hayes, Middlesex, J. M. Neale, esq. late of the East India-house.

At Ashtead, Surrey, 51, G. Mostyn, esq.

In Surrey, Mr. C. Seawell, of Lincoln-college, Oxford.

At Walthamstow, 64, T. Hunt, esq. late of Nottingham.

In her 34th year, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Macleod, rector of St. Anne's, Westminster.

At Fulham-house, Hammersmith, 77, Sir Jas. Sibbald, bart. after an illness of ten years.

At Worthing, 73, James Gunter, esq. of Earl's-court, Old Brompton, an eminent grower of fruit, and scientific gardener.

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In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, 72, *Mrs. Caldwell*, wife of Admiral C.

In Berrington-row, Croydon, 45, *Mary*, wife of H. W. Locker, esq.

At Hastings, 38, *Miss M. A. Williams*, late of Mitcham.

In Blewitt's-buildings, Fetter-lane, 63, *David Pugh*, LL.D. formerly a printer, but for some years past an active and useful writer for the press, and well-known as the author of *Hughson's* (from App-Hugh) History of London, and of many other popular works. He was likewise a writer in *Aikin's Annual Review*, and in other periodical works.

At Walthamstow, 77, *S. Hutchinson*, esq. many years deputy of the ward of Tower.

At West Lodge, Enfield, *Sarah*, widow of Capt. Abel Vyvyan, of the E. I. Co.'s service.

At Beverley-cottage, Kingston, 31, *H. C. Worth*, esq. son of the late Admiral W.

At Morden, *W. H. Houre*, esq. of Bromfield-house, Clapham Common, and of the opulent banking-firm of Messrs. Hoare, of Fleet-street.

In Paradise-row, Stoke Newington, *W. Morgan*, jun. esq. the amiable and lamented son of W. M. esq. actuary of the Equitable Assurance Company.

*Mrs. Smith*, wife of Tho. Smith, esq. of Russell-square.

In Church-street, Chelsea, 46, *Mr. Cobham*.

In Mecklenburgh-square, 49, *J. Weir*, esq.

In Lawrence Pountney-lane, 36, *Mrs. Sarah Saunders*.

At Kennington, 63, *Wm. Pickmore*, esq. late of the Customs, London.

In Catherine-street, Strand, *Mrs. Jane Nutland*.

In Blenheim-street, Bond-street, 62, *Mr. Wm. Tanner*.

At Highgate, 65, *R. Minshull*, esq. late of Milbank-street, Westminster.

At Stoke Newington, *Mary*, wife of Mr. Freshfield, of New Bank-buildings.

At Blackheath, *Miss Pope*, of Broad-street place.

At Enfield, 76, *Mr. Noble*, late of Charing Cross.

In Oxford-street, *Lady Essex Kerr*, second sister of the late John Duke of Roxburgh: this lady bequeathed 200,000*l.* to her maternal cousin, Sir Thomas Mostyn, bart. of Mostyn, Flintshire.

At Provender, Kent, after a short illness, 61, *Sir E. Knatchbull*, bart. one of the representatives for the county of Kent during six Parliaments.

In Brook-street, the *Hon. F. S. M. Douglas*, only son of Lord Glenbervie, and M.P. for the borough of Banbury.

At Wimbledon, *Gertrude Brand Baroness Dacre*, daughter of Charles Lord Dacre, and sister of Harry, who died unmarried; by whose death she became heiress to her father, and succeeded to the title, it being

a barony-in-fief. She married the late T. Brand, esq. of the Hoo, in Hertfordshire, by whom she had two sons: Thomas, the eldest, succeeds to the title, and by that he makes a vacancy in Parliament for the county of Hertford.

*Sir Geo. Cornwall*, son of Sir Clandins Amyard, (who obtained the title of baronet in 1764, and was an eminent merchant in London.) His father dying in a few years, his son succeeded to the title, and soon after married Miss Cornwall, daughter of Valters C. esq. who for forty years represented the county of Hereford in Parliament. Of this gentleman it is said, he was one of the most assiduous members that ever sat in Parliament, it being his constant practice, if in health, to come down to the House of Commons before prayers, and not to quit it until the last division. On Sir George Amyard's marriage with this heiress, he acquired a good fortune, and was permitted by royal licence to assume the name of Cornwall. He was elected member for the county in 1775, and continued many years; but at the election of 1812 he declined being a candidate. He has by his lady several children, and is succeeded in his title by his eldest son. Sir George generally voted with Opposition.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

*Rev. W. H. H. Hartley*, to the vicarage of Bucklebury, Berks.

*Rev. T. Mawdesley*, to the living of St. Mary's, Chester.

*Rev. C. Mossop*, M.A. to be domestic chaplain to the Duke of Somerset.

*Rev. J. Templer*, M.A. to the vicarage of Collumpton, Devon.

*Rev. L. H. Luxton*, M.A. to the vicarage of Holcombe Burnell, Devon.

*Rev. E. Peacock*, M.A. to the vicarage of Fifehead Magdalen, Dorset.

*Rev. J. Thomas*, B.A. to be domestic chaplain to the Duke of Sussex.

*Rev. W. Salmon*, M.A. to the rectory of Redmile, near Belvoir Castle.

*Rev. J. Church*, M.A. to the vicarage of Felmingham, Norfolk.

*Rev. J. Tomkinson*, LL.B. to the rectory of Davenham, Cheshire.

*Rev. H. J. Hopkins*, B.A. to the united rectories of St. Maurice and St. Mary Calendre, Winchester.

*Rev. R. M. Austin*, B.A. to the vicarage of Meare, Somerset.

*Rev. E. Paske*, M.A. to the rectory of Creeting St. Peter, Suffolk.

*Rev. J. F. Benwell*, to the rectory of Layes-Breton, Essex.

*Rev. C. N. Michell*, rural dean for the lower division of the Abergavenny deanery.

*Rev. R. Hill*, M.A. to the rectory of Delamere, Cheshire.

WESTMINSTER

## WESTMINSTER ABBEY :

*Or, Records of very eminent and remarkable Persons recently Deceased.*

**CHARLES LENOX DUKE OF RICHMOND.**  
**T**HIS nobleman was the son of Lord George Lenox, second brother of the late duke by Lady Louisa Kerr, daughter of the Marquis of Lothian. He was born in 1764; and, after having finished his studies, entered into the army, in which, by the influence of his uncle, who was then Master-General of the Ordnance, he was promoted in a most rapid manner to be captain of a company in the Coldstream regiment of guards, then commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of York. By this promotion he acquired the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army. In 1795 he was promoted to that of colonel, and has since passed through the intermediate ranks, till, in 1814, he attained that of full general. In 1803 he was appointed to the command of the 35th regiment of foot. The duke has had no opportunity to show his talents as a soldier, having been employed in civil life. On the retirement of his father, Lord George Lenox, from parliament, he was elected to represent the county of Sussex in the House of Commons; and, in his parliamentary career, he invariably supported Mr. Pitt and his party. On the death of his father, he became presumptive-heir to the Duke of Richmond.

While in the guards, a dispute arose between him and the Duke of York, in which his Royal Highness appears to have said, that Colonel Lenox had heard words spoken that no gentleman ought to put up with. Col. Lenox requested from his R. H. to know what words they were; but, this being on the parade, the duke ordered him to his post. After the parade was over, he sent for Col. Lenox to the orderly room, and told him, he claimed no protection from his rank as a prince, or as commanding officer, but was ready to give the colonel the satisfaction of a gentleman. Col. Lenox therefore called on the duke to contradict the report; but, he declining, a meeting was requested, which took place the 26th May on Wimbledon Common; Lord Rawdon, now Marquis of Hastings, being second to the duke, and Lord Winchelsea to Col. Lenox: the colonel fired, but only grazed the curl of the Duke's hair: his Royal Highness declined firing; and thus the affair ended as far as respects the Duke of York. But, at that time, parties ran high; and a Mr. Swift, an Irish barrister, published a pamphlet, in which he threw some reflections on Mr. Lenox, who called on Mr. Swift for satisfaction, and a meeting took place near Uxbridge; Lenox fired first by agreement, and wounded his antagonist in the body. In 1793 he married Lady

C. Gordon, daughter of the Duke of Gordon, and by her has left a most numerous family. By the death of his uncle, he succeeded to the dukedom, and a clear estate of 18,000l. a-year entailed on the title. He may be said to have succeeded to three titles, Duke of Richmond in England, of Lenox in Scotland, and of Aubigny in France.

As a reward for his attachment to ministry, he was, in 1808, appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, where he continued nearly six years. In this situation, his convivial talents greatly recommended him to the nobility and people of Ireland. But, although the salary of lord-lieutenant is very large, we do not believe his Grace made any addition to his fortune; as he found it necessary, on his return, from prudential motives, to retire and live at Brussels on a plan of economy. From this retirement he was recalled to take the port of Governor-General of the British Colonies in North America, with a very large salary; was also allowed to take out with him, as Lieutenant-Governor of one of the Canadas, his son-in-law, Sir C. Maitland. In this government, he became very popular, and continued in it until his death.

An official dispatch from Charles Cambridge, esq. to Earl Bathurst, contains the following melancholy detail of particulars. After mentioning the tour which his Grace had taken, for the purpose of investigating the actual state of the province, and other particulars, the letter proceeds thus: "On the 23d August, the duke dined with a detachment of officers stationed at Perth; and it was only on the 25th that the first symptoms of that cruel disorder presented themselves, which, only three days afterwards, terminated in death. Early on that morning, his valet found his Grace alarmed at the appearance of some trees, which were near a window where he slept, and which he insisted were people looking in; and, shortly afterwards, when a basin of water was presented to him, he exhibited evident abhorrence at the sight of it; and, on several other occasions on that day and on the 26th, the same symptoms were but too obvious whenever any liquid was presented, and which, it now appeared, his Grace partook of with extreme reluctance. On this day, at dinner, he had requested Lieutenant-colonel Cockburne to take wine with him; but his Grace had no sooner lifted the liquid to his lips, than, unable to control the violence of his disease, he replaced the glass on the table, observing, "Now, is not this excessively ridiculous?—Well, I'll take it when I don't think of it." The same evening, an assistant

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ant-surgeon, the only one in the vicinity, was sent for, who bled him; and his excellency found apparently so much relief from it, that he rose early the next morning, and proposed walking through Richmond-wood to the new settlement of that name. He had, in his progress through the wood, started off, at hearing a dog bark, and was with difficulty overtaken; and, on the party's arrival at the skirts of the wood, at the sight of some stagnant water, his Grace hastily leaped over a fence, and rushed into an adjoining barn, whither his dismayed companions eagerly followed him. The paroxysm of his disorder was now at its height. It was almost a miracle that his Grace did not die in the barn. He was with difficulty removed to a miserable hovel in the neighbourhood; and, early in the morning of the fatal 28th, the Duke of Richmond expired in the arms of a faithful Swiss, who had never quitted his beloved master for a moment. Whilst in this miserable log-hut, reason occasionally resumed her empire; and his Grace accordingly availed himself of these lucid intervals to address a letter to Lady Mary Lenox; in which he reminded her that a favourite dog, belonging to the household, being in a room at the Castle of St. Louis, at a time (five months before) when the duke, shaving, cut his chin, the dog was lifted up in order to lick the wound, when the animal bit his Grace's chin. The recollection of this circumstance gave his Grace but too sure a presentiment (the dog having subsequently run mad) of his approaching fate; and his Grace, therefore, in his letter to Lady Mary, expressed his conviction (which, indeed, appears an irresistible conclusion) that his disorder was hydrophobia. His Grace recommended the line of conduct to be observed by his children, in the painful situation in which they would be placed at his death; and, it is said, requested to be buried in Quebec on the ramparts, like a soldier, there to remain. His Grace's sufferings were extreme; yet his mind soared above agony. He directed Colonel Cockburne not to attend to his orders any longer: "For you see," said the great man, "the state I am reduced to;" and, during a paroxysm of pain, he exclaimed, "For shame, Richmond; shame, Charles Lenox: bear your sufferings like a man!"

#### DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY.

THE late Duke, who died at Lisbon, in April last, came to the honours and estates with the anxious wish to tread in his father's paths, and to follow the same course of public policy and private benevolence, in which he had so eminent an example. He was in the prime of life, of a strong constitution, and the father of a promising family. All seemed to promise a course of life long and happy; but some symptoms of delicate health displayed

themselves in 1814; and, in the succeeding year, the duke, in the loss of his excellent partner, sustained a wound, from the effects of which he never recovered.

The management of his very extensive estates was conducted on the plan recommended by his father's experience, and which is peculiarly calculated to avoid the evil of rack-renting, and to secure the permanent interests both of landlord and tenant. No tenants on the Buccleuch estate, who continued worthy of patronage, were ever deprived of their farms, and scarcely any have voluntarily relinquished the possession of them. To improve his large property by building, by plantations of great extent, by every encouragement to agriculture, was at once his most serious employment and his principal amusement. The estate of Queensberry, to which he succeeded, although worth from 30,000*l.* to 40,000*l.* yearly, afforded to the duke, owing to well-known circumstances, scarce the sixth-part of the lesser sum. Yet, he not only repaired the magnificent castle of Drumlanrig, but accomplished, during the few years he possessed it, the restoration, with very large additions, of those extensive plantations, which had been laid waste during the life of the last proprietor.

In his domestic relations, as a husband, a son, a brother, and a father, no rank of life could exhibit a pattern of tenderness and affection superior to that of the Duke of Buccleugh. He seemed only to live for his family and his friends. He was a kind and generous master to his numerous household, and was rewarded by their sincere attachment.

Well-educated, and with a powerful memory, the Duke of Buccleugh was both a lover and a judge of literature, and devoted to reading the time he could spare from his avocations. His conversation often turned on literary subjects; and the zeal with which he preserved the antient ruins and monuments which exist on his estates, shewed his attachment to the history and antiquities of his country.

In his intercourse with his neighbours, the duke was frank, hospitable, and social; and ready upon all occasions to accommodate them, by forming plantations, by exchanging ground, or any similar point of concession and courtesy. To the public his purse was ever open, as appears from his Grace's liberal subscription to all works of splendour or utility. His acts of well-considerate and deliberate generosity were not confined to the poor, properly so termed, but sought out and relieved the less endurable wants of those who had seen better days, and had been thrown into indigence by accidental misfortune; nor were they who received the relief always able to trace the source from whence it flowed.

PROVINCIAL

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, With all the Marriages and Deaths.

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**NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.**  
**A** NUMEROUS and respectable meeting lately took place at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the massacres at Manchester; a Mr. Mackenzie in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Hodgson of Winlaton, Mr. Layton, Mr. Jamieson, and Mr. Macpherson. The resolutions expressed the strongest disapprobation of the proceedings of the magistrates and Yeomanry at Manchester; insisted upon the inherent right of the people to hold public meetings for legal objects; complimented Arch. Reed, esq. the mayor, for his handsome conduct, and the confidence he had reposed in the peace and order of the assembly; and were carried unanimously. It was computed that no less than between 50,000 and 70,000 people attended the meeting.

James Wolfe, who was condemned at the late Durham assizes, on circumstantial evidence, for the murder and robbery at Miss Smith's house at Herrington, in 1815; and William Charlton, who was condemned as an accomplice with John King (since executed) in the murder of the watchman at Newbottle Staith, have both received the king's pardon, have been liberated, and are instances of the miraculous escape of innocence. It is expected that the same grace will also be extended to John Eden, who was condemned with Wolfe for the Herrington affair. The innocence of these poor men was demonstrated, through the active exertions of several benevolent members of the Society of Friends.

The woolcombers of Bishop-Auckland have recently put up a list of the Manchester magistrates in their workshops; and those who rendered themselves most conspicuous on the 16th of August, are written with red ink.

**Married.**] Mr. W. Ainsley, to Miss A. Scott: Mr. W. Slowan, to Miss M. Milburn: James Smith Law, esq. to Miss Isabella Hunter: Mr. J. Beck, to Miss M. Lowes: Mr. J. W. Bell, to Miss E. Galloway: all of Newcastle.—Mr. W. Duncan, of Newcastle, to Miss A. Futers, of Huddersfield.—Mr. J. Gibbon, of Gateshead, to Miss J. Armstrong, of Cooper Bewley.—Mr. E. Hopper, to Miss H. Eccles: Mr. J. Heaviside, to Miss E. Palmer, all of Durham.—Mr. Walton, to Miss Laws: Mr. B. Smart, to Miss M. Phillips: Mr. T. Coulson, to Miss Kidd: all of Sunderland.—Mr. J. Cundell, to Miss Marr, both of Darlington.—Mr. W. Buxton, of Staindrop, to Miss A. Smith, of Barnard-castle.—Mr. T. Logan, of Burnhouses, to Miss C. Logan, of Edrom.—Mr. W. Aim-

strong, of Land's Ends, to Miss Todd, of Brokenheugh.

**Died.**] At Newcastle, in the Pudding-chase, 35, Mrs. J. Thompson.—56, Miss J. Chapman.—In Northumberland-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Brown.—In Westgate-street, 45, Mrs. J. Hayton.

At Durham, 92, Mrs. Midforth.—In Framwell-gate, 26, Mr. C. King, much respected.—77, Mr. A. Gleason.—In Hallgarth-street, 74, Mrs. Featonby.

At Sunderland, in Nile-street, 75, Mrs. Wilson.—Mr. M. Wiseman.—68, Mr. Matt. Fair.—28, Miss E. A. Braithwaite.

At South Shields, 74, Mr. J. Stephenson.

At North Shields, 90, Mrs. M. Browell.—81, Mrs. M. Gray.—73, Mr. T. Taylor.—99, Mrs. J. Lock.—75, Mrs. A. Gilhespy.—52, Mr. G. Pigg.

At Tynemouth, the Right Hon. Lady Collingwood, widow of Admiral Lord C.

At Barnard-castle, 91, Mr. R. Blakelock.—36, Mrs. H. Reah.—Mrs. G. Powell.

At Morpeth, 41, Mrs. G. Watson.—78, Mr. G. Nelson.—Mrs. Pearson, widow of Mr. Joseph Pearson.

At Alnwick, 59, Mr. G. Fairbairn.

At Howden Dock, 60, Mr. J. Jobling.—At Cleadon Laws, 48, Mrs. S. Potter.—At Trimdon, Mr. G. Bailey.—At Greatham, 73, Martin Dunn, esq. deservedly respected.—At Ryton, Mr. T. Chancer.—At Burgham, 56, Mrs. Cook.—At East Monsley, 81, Mrs. M. Holmes.

### **CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.**

A meeting of the county of Cumberland lately took place at Wigton, on the recent Manchester butcheries. The high sheriff was attended on the hustings by Sir F. Vane, Messrs. Curwen, Graham (of Netterby), Browne, Lawson, Featherstonehaugh, Brougham, Stanley, Benson, Wybergh, Crackenthorpe, Marshal, How, Blackburn, and a great number of others of the first respectability. The under sheriff read the requisition; and Mr. Lawson moved a set of resolutions, censuring the ministers, and demanding inquiry, after a short but neat speech, which was received with unanimous approbation. Mr. Featherstonehaugh seconded them; and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Curwen and Graham, in speeches of great length and ability. The resolutions were put, and carried unanimously. Mr. Brougham concluded the meeting in an excellent constitutional speech of great eloquence and effect.

**Married.**] Mr. R. Dockeray, to Miss B. Stoddart: Mr. W. Hodgson, to Miss J. Wright; Mr. W. Donald, to Miss M. Armstrong:

**Armstrong :** Mr. J. Graham, to Miss E. Bell: all of Carlisle.—**The Rev. Mr. Wilson,** to Miss E. Baty, of Blackford.—**Mr. T. Hodgson,** of Carlisle, to Miss Hobson, of Stanwix.—**Mr. Huddlestone,** of Kendal, to Mrs. Gay, of Kirkland.—**Mr. Kerr,** of Thornington, to Miss M. Miller, of Pallinsburn.—**Mr. J. M. Hudspeth,** of Bowden, to Miss Lowry, of Bar Moor.

**Died.]** At Carlisle, 82, Mr. W. Tate.—62, Mr. C. Sanderson.—65, Mr. Jos. Smith.

At Whitehaven, Miss Elizabeth Mary Deyne, of Keekle Grove.

At Penrith, 64, John Wordsworth, esq. formerly commander of the Lady Abergavenny East Indiaman.

At Brampton, 51, Mrs. J. Dobson.

At Newtown, 80th year, John Foster, esq.—At Ambleside, 22, Mr. J. Bellingham, of the firm of Airey and Bellingham, Kendal.

#### YORKSHIRE.

A meeting of the county of York lately took place in the Castle-yard, York, the high sheriff, Joseph Wrighton, esq. in the chair, which was attended by 30,000 persons. The sheriff was surrounded by a body of noblemen and gentlemen, which has seldom been exceeded in any popular assembly. The Duke of Norfolk, in an excellent patriotic speech, opened the business of the meeting, and moved a series of resolutions; and the Hon. Lawrence Dundas seconded them, in a speech honourable alike to his head and his heart. Walter Fawkes, esq. terminated one of the most brilliant and argumentative speeches ever delivered in that yard, by proposing a petition and address to the Prince Regent for a solemn parliamentary inquiry. Mr. Wortley, one of the members for the county, delivered a manly speech, but at variance with the general sentiments of the freeholders. Lord Milton commanded the close attention of the meeting, by an excellent and constitutional address. The business of the day was concluded without the least indecorum among the vast populace. The resolutions are inserted in our article "Political Affairs."

The deputation from Leeds, appointed to visit New Lanark, have recently made their report. They do not feel authorized to recommend the adoption of Mr. Owen's plan till the enquiries which it is expected will be made next session of Parliament, and the progress of the projected London establishment, afford them a guide for the regulation of their future conduct. In the meantime, they recommend that a sufficient quantity of land should be taken near Leeds, to employ a portion of the unemployed poor in spade-husbandry; and they think the impediment arising out of the act of parliament, which limits the number of acres to 20 for each township, might

be obviated by a few public-spirited individuals taking the required portion of land. They further recommend the placing of the orphan children, at present in the workhouse, under a system of moral culture, somewhat resembling that adopted at New Lanark.

**Married.]** Mr. Brookbank, to Miss Shires, both of York.—Mr. M. Pattison, of York, to Miss E. Hawksworth, of Markhamfield-hall.—Richard Stephenson, esq. to Mrs. Welbrook : Mr. W. Bettison, to Miss R. Casson : all of Hull.—Mr. W. Ashton, of Hull, to Miss A. Hudson, of Spring Head : Mr. J. Thornhill, of Hull, to Miss A. Nicholson, of Bagby.—Mr. J. Kay, of Humber Bank, Hull, to Miss A. Turton, of Halseby.—Mr. J. Teal, to Miss A. Field : Mr. H. Vipont, to Miss R. Atkinson : Mr. G. Bagnett, to Miss A. Brough : Mr. G. Boyne, to Miss R. Scott : all of Leeds.—Mr. J. Fletcher, of Leeds, to Miss A. Smith, of Castleford.—Mr. J. Hannah, to Miss M. Weall, both of Huddersfield.—Mr. M. Dawson, to Miss M. Gelder : Mr. Scholefield, to Miss F. Dawson : all of Pontefract.—Mr. G. Whitehead, of Wakefield, to Miss Gallon, of Aston.—Mr. J. Blackburn, to Miss J. Bolton, both of Whitby.—Mr. W. Hodgson, to Miss Walkington, both of Beverley.—Mr. R. Mitchell, to Miss Beatica, both of Elland.—Mr. J. Harrison, of Rimswell, Holderness, to Miss E. Todd, of Hull.—Mr. J. Lister, of Liversedge, to Miss S. Fillingham, of Bracken-hill, Mirfield.—Mr. W. Lovel, of Scampston, to Miss J. A. Johnson, of York.—Mr. H. Horsforth, of West Croft Head, to Miss Forster, of Slack.

**Died.]** At York, 80, John Bagley.—50, Mr. W. Hardeastle.

At Hull, 35, Mr. J. Jackson, much respected.—67, Mrs. A. Johnson, deservedly regretted.—81, Mr. W. Beilby, justly lamented.—In George-street, 58, Mrs. J. Cooper.—42, Mr. G. Thompson.—66, Mr. R. Farrow.—70, Mrs. Turner.

At Leeds, in Bowman-lane, 58, Mr. W. Wigfield.—In the High Causeway, 95, Mr. J. Fletcher.—In Trafalgar-street, Mrs. J. Howard, late of Stayley-bridge.—74, Mr. T. Ritchie : he possessed considerable philosophical knowledge.—In St. Peter-square, 83, Mrs. Grainger.—72, Mrs. Todd.—102, John Milner, of the Bank.

At Wakefield, 49, Mr. Richard Foster. The memory of this ingenious man ought to be preserved : it is an instance, amongst a many others, that eminent talents are often accompanied by misfortunes. Mr. Foster was born in 1770 at Dalton near Huddersfield : his father was a respectable woollen manufacturer. Placed early under the care of the Rev. Mr. Sunderland, then at Kirkheaton-school, he quickly attained the dead languages ; and, at fourteen, he left school with a surprising share of

of classical learning. He was put to his father's business, and his leisure hours only were devoted to literary pursuits; but, such was the readiness of his parts, that, at the age of twenty, his learning was not only general, but extensive: to Latin and Greek he joined a number of modern languages, and, in the different departments of philosophical science he excelled. These rare parts raised the expectations of his friends too high; as we know he would sink in their esteem the lower on proving unfortunate, as he afterwards did: for men, in a commercial neighbourhood, too often judge of a man's abilities by his commercial success, and talents are expected to produce what it is not in their nature to effect.

When his father died, he became possessed of a small paternal estate. His circumstances were independant: but, in an evil hour, in 1798, he entered into a mercantile business at Wakefield; and here may be dated the commencement of those misfortunes which pursued him through the remainder of life. Their house had goods in Holland in 1799 to the extent of their property; and these were confiscated on the expedition under the Duke of York into that country: they struggled against very severe losses till 1801, and then became bankrupt, under circumstances which "prudence could not foresee, nor industry prevent."

He had at an early age imbibed those liberal principles of patriotism and political virtue which adorned, and were avowed, by a Chatham and a Fox; these procured him enemies, but (what might have been expected) these enemies did not, on any occasion that we recollect, accuse him of dishonest motives, but will now bear testimony to the honesty and integrity of his heart. His habits, different from those of his neighbours, being only those of a studious man, it is true, still made some think him eccentric; and his opinions, always novel and marked by ingenuity, not being so easily comprehended, being delivered in an impetuous manner, made others believe him chimerical. An ingenious man passes easily for a visionary to those who cannot comprehend him, especially when mankind see him prove unsuccessful; and, as Mr. Foster was doomed again to be so, we are not surprised at all to find this opinion entertained of him. We cannot but thank, nevertheless, that, had he been successful, he would have been very generally esteemed. Up to the year 1815 he had saved money; but, making a venture to France in that year, he lost all, by the return of Bonaparte from Elba, which no one could possibly have foreseen. But his health had now begun to fail; and having, of late, published several ingenious tracts on political economy, &c. to which his attention of late had been pretty much drawn, he began to arrange his views into a more

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systematic plan, and intended to complete a larger work on those subjects. About last Christmas, finding that his health grew worse, he redoubled his exertions, and wished only to live until he had completed this task: but this toil accelerated his death, and the work is left incomplete.

At Doncaster, 28, Mr. G. G. Ward, of Wardley.

At Harrogate, 67, Nicholas Smith, esq. barrister and accountant-general of the Court of Chancery.

At Beverley, 88, Mrs. Rebecca Manners, late of Grindall, Bridlington.—62, Mrs. Rigby, wife of the Rev. Robert R.—86, Mr. W. Collinson.

At Skipton, Mr. J. Tattersall, one of the Society of Friends, deservedly regretted.

At Kirkella, 84, Mr. T. Earnshaw.—At Nun Appleton, 84, Howell Hart, esq. deservedly respected and regretted.—At Peaton, 76, Joshua Field, esq. much respected.—At Sennington, the Rev. C. Dowker, suddenly.—At Wyton, Mr. Scholefield.

#### LANCASHIRE.

The late aerial voyage from Liverpool, is the longest that has ever been made in Great Britain. The balloon ascended at a quarter past two o'clock, and alighted at five minutes past five, at the distance of about a mile and a half from the town of Stockton. In a space of two hours and fifty minutes, therefore, they traversed a distance of nearly 110 miles in a lineal direction; and, if the undulations and aberrations of the machine are allowed for, it would make at least 170 miles. In the course of this voyage, they traversed some of the finest parts of the counties of York and Durham, the views of which both gentlemen describe as sublime and enchanting beyond all description. At the height of nearly two miles from the earth, they took their refreshment, and drank the health of their sovereign, and prosperity to the town and trade of Liverpool. On approaching a town or village, they frequently descended so low as to be able to converse with the people. They did not suffer much from cold; the mercury in the thermometer generally ranging about 58. Unfortunately, they had no barometer with them; but Mr. Livingston conjectures, that their utmost elevation might be about four miles and a quarter. Near the town of Stockton they approached a range of hills; and, on surmounting these, were somewhat startled at perceiving themselves within a few miles of the sea. They immediately drew the valve, and alighted with all possible expedition. The intrepid aéronauts undertook this long voyage, with the view of trying the power of the balloon, and its capability of crossing the Irish Channel.

Manchester and its neighbourhood con-

tinue.

[Nov. 1,

tinue in a state of agitation and alarm: the public authorities have been actively engaged in suppressing explanations of the tragic history of the 16th August; and there has been evident partiality administered to those who have been inclined to soften down the military executions and their own improper conduct. The protections and obstacles thrown in the way of the adjourned Oldham inquest, are practical instances of connivance and favour. This inquest is of the first importance: it is a judicial investigation of the whole transactions of the 16th Augst; it involves all their parts and bearings; and the whole country looks to the final decision with anxiety. This inquest has been adjourned to the 1st December, in the hope, as is said, of obtaining a friendly majority in parliament, to sanction the proceedings of that sanguinary day.

A meeting was lately held at Liverpool, to express its approbation of the conduct of the Manchester magistrates, and of the ministers who sanctioned that conduct by the thanks of the Prince Regent; Earl Sefton in the chair. A series of resolutions were read and seconded, by Mr. J. Sanders and the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, and adopted unanimously. The meeting comprised all the Whigs in Liverpool; and the number was estimated at 10,000 or 12,000 persons.

*Married.]* Mr. W. Entwistle, to Miss M. Owens, of Oldham-street: Mr. T. Chadwick, to Miss M. Hodgson: Mr. Whitaker, to Miss Grindley: Mr. T. Richardson, to Miss F. Redfern: Mr. J. Mangnall, to Miss L. Mawson: all of Manchester.—Henry Pooley, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Frances Fletcher, of Hulme.—Mr. C. Clegg, of Duncan Lodge, Salford, to Miss H. Wilding, of Blackrod.—Mr. Jos. Pratt, of Manchester, to Miss A. Normanton, of Salford.—Mr. A. Hughes, to Miss Pritchard: Mr. P. Hare, to Miss M. Farrington: Mr. M. Okell, to Miss S. Kent: Mr. E. Pritchard, sen. to Mrs. S. Wright: Mr. J. Lee, to Miss S. Hanson: Mr. J. Webster, to Miss M. Woodburn: Mr. T. Gibson, to Miss M. Tate: all of Liverpool.—Mr. Croft, to Miss E. Lomax, both of Wigan.—The Rev. James Simpson, of Sankey, to Miss Watmough, of Warrington.—Mr. J. Ashton, of Middleton, to Miss F. Jones, of Packington.—Mr. W. Chadwick, of Pendleton, to Miss M. Bentley, of Manchester.

*Died.]* At Manchester, in the Market-place, 65, Mr. James Crooks, deservedly regretted.

At Liverpool, in St. Anne-street, 93, Mr. P. Wilding.—In Castle-street, Miss M. Harvey.—In Bridport-street, Mr. W. Pickering.—In Gloucester-place, 30, Mr. J. Robinson Molineux.—In Hunter-street, 29, Mr. E. Green.

At Rochdale, 71, the Rev. T. Drake, D.D. a magistrate for Lancaster and York.

At Preston, 22, Mr. T. Humber.

At Pendleton, Mr. J. Ransom, deservedly regretted.—At Hindley Green, Ralph Leigh, esq.—At Denton, 81, Mr. T. Hampson, much respected.—At Oldham, 72, Mr. J. Radcliffe, deservedly esteemed and regretted for his extensive benevolence.—At Didsbury, at an advanced age, Mrs. A. Broome.

#### CHESTERSHIRE.

This county is increasing its military power. A meeting has been held at Northwich for the purpose; though recent appearances and representations have shewn the whole county, that the work of the manufacturer is the chief thing wanting increase: and that the low state of it, in this and the adjoining county of Lancaster, was the chief cause of the Manchester meeting of the 16th Augst.

Forty-six of the principal manufacturers in the woollen-stuff line who attend the Bradford-market, have lately published an address to their fellow merchants and manufacturers, which states that they have agreed to bring up the wages of the operatives to the regular standard; and they calling upon other masters, as an act of justice, to do the same.

*Married.]* At Chester, the Rev. John Watkins, A.M. to Miss Louisa Ann Edwards, of Charlton-house.—Mr. James Johnson, of Chester, to Miss M. Carter, of the Old Hall, Over Tabley.—John Rigby, esq. to Miss Whateley, both of Park-gate.—Mr. J. Lawton, of Stockport, to Miss S. Ashburner, of Manchester.—Mr. J. Vernum, of Tarporley, to Miss A. Blakey, of Liverpool.—At Tarvin, Capt. P. Palen, of the East-India Company's service, to Miss E. Palin, of Stapleford-hall.

*Died.]* At Chester, in Nicholas-street, Mrs. Mary Gerrard, of Wimbold's Trafford, deservedly esteemed and regretted. Mrs. Pierce Davies.

At the rectory, Brereton, 73, the Rev. Wm. Fell, L.L.D.

At Sale, 31, Thomas James Hatfield, esq. he possessed considerable literary talents, and was generally respected.—At Mere, 37, Mrs. H. Nanfan.—At Ashton-on-Mersey, Penelope Margaret, wife of the Rev. R. P. Johnson, rector.—At Erindley, 80 Charles Shipton Rider, esq.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.]* Mr. H. Salisbury, to Miss J. Rickards, both of Derby.—The Rev. K. Heathcote, of Chesterfield, to Mrs. Bilbie, of Tapton-grove.—John Ibbetson, of Chapel-en-le-Frith, to Miss Bromley, of Whaley.—Mr. R. Elliot, of Hartington, to Miss F. Ford, of Ireton.—Mr. Gilman, of the Crow-trees, to Miss Bestwick, of Oastleton.

*Died.]*

*Died.*] At Derby, 89, John Hope, esq. senior alderman: he was chief magistrate four times.—75, Mr. Godwin.—In St. Mary's-gate, 73, Mrs. E. Bailey.

At Ashborne, 91, Mr. H. Thacker.

At Wisthorpe, Mr. Wm. Harrison.—

At Hurley, 66, Mrs. Finney, deservedly regretted.—At Findern, 50, Mr. Manifold.—At Walton, Mr. W. Allison.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the corporation of Nottingham, a series of resolutions, and an address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, connected with the subject of the late proceedings at Manchester, were proposed and agreed to, similar in their general tenour to those passed in the general meeting of the inhabitants. The address of the corporation was directed to be presented by Lord Holland, the recorder. The address had the following passage: "We call God and our country to witness our determination, that the freedom of England shall never be outraged with impunity in our persons; nor our children's birth-right be forfeited by our pusillanimity: but that the rights, which we have received from our fathers, shall be by us transmitted inviolate to our sons; that they too may walk erect in the light of their country's glory, and find refuge and protection in the sanctuary of her liberties."

*Married.*] Mr. J. T. Neal, to Mrs. E. Wright: Mr. V. J. Reynolds, of the royal navy, to Miss S. Peart: Mr. J. Oliver, to Miss M. Peart: all of Nottingham.—At Nottingham, Col. Sherlock, of the 4th dragoon guards, to Emma, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wylde, prebendary of Southwell.—James Brough Lawson, esq. of Nottingham, to Miss Sarah Kershaw, of Warley-house.—Mr. J. Bingham, of Mansfield, to Mrs. Lee, of High-street, Nottingham.—Mr. T. Bowley, to Mrs. Griffin, both of Wysall.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, in Lister-gate, Mr. J. Hirst.—32, Mr. F. Atherstone.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Atherstone.—In Charlotte-street, 58, Mrs. M. Smith.

At Newark, 74, Mr. W. Parkins.—60, Mr. W. Greaves.

At Mansfield, 45, Mr. H. Wilkisson.—87, Mrs. Hanson.—54, Mr. Jos. Anthony.—65, William Siddons, esq.—40, Mrs. S. Jackson.

At Wellow, John Parkinson, esq.—At Basford, 35, Mr. James Damm.—At Langsley-mill, 32, Mary Dunn, one of the Society of Friends, deservedly esteemed and lamented.—At Arnold, 67, Mr. T. Jackson, suddenly.—At Averham, Mr. Milward.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

A meeting lately took place in Gainsborough, when several spirited resolutions, animadverting on the late magisterial and military transactions at Manchester, were unanimously agreed to.

*Married.*] The Rev. J. Prindham, to Mrs. Stead, both of Gainsborough.—Mr. W. Watkinson, of Torksey, to Miss Thompson, of Gainsborough.

*Died.*] At Grimsby, Mr. N. Wilkinson.—Mrs. Liddle.

At Market Weighton, Lieut. W. Garratt.

At Fulbeck, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Sharp, esq.

#### LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

A meeting of frame-work knitters lately took place at Leicester, when it was asserted that a principal cause of their distress arose from several of the master-manufacturers underselling the general trade. It was one of their resolutions, that the names of such masters should be published for public reprobation, and to prevent themselves making application to them. The real cause of these grievances is the fact, that there are *three* persons engaged in all trades instead of *one*; and the *only* remedy is to create as many small farms as would sustain the two-thirds of the superfluous towns' population.

*Married.*] Mr. S. Jefferies, to Miss S. Palmer: Mr. W. Wheatley, to Miss S. Fossett: all of Leicester.—Mr. R. Woodward, of Leicester, to Miss C. Atkins, of Oadby.—Mr. Gregory, to Miss E. Hind, both of Loughborough.—Mr. C. Crossley, to Miss S. Charlesworth, both of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

*Died.*] At Leicester, in Belgrave-gate, Miss E. Wilson.—25, Mrs. H. Tebbutt.—In Thornton-lane, Mrs. Scott.—27, Mr. J. Carr, jun.

At Longborough, 43, Mr. Potter.

At Braunston Frith, 66, Mr. W. Hook.—At Long Clawson, Mr. J. Turton.—At Rearsby, 71, Mrs. M. Benskin.—At Great Stretton, Mr. Hobson, sen.—At Oadby, Mrs. W. Norman.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Stirk, of Wolverhampton, to Miss M. Whittle, of Sheriffhales.—Mr. T. Pitt, of Walsall, to Miss C. Spencer, of Leyhall, Handsworth.—Mr. J. Beach, of Newcastle, to Miss A. Greatbach, of May-bank.—Mr. Wilcox, of Longnor-Moat, to Miss Wilcox, of Shrewsbury.—Mr. T. Evans, to Miss M. A. Moss, both of Bilston.

*Died.*] At Lichfield, in Dam-street, 83, Mr. R. Chatterton.

At Walsall, 42, Mr. W. Badger.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. Jas. Jessop.

At Cheadle, Miss Child.

At Penkridge, Miss Potts,

At Bilston, 42, Mr. A. Cross.—At Kinverstone, Mrs. Wootton.—At Hanley, 59, Mr. W. Chester.—At Goostry-Hill, 55, Mrs. E. Dean.—At Grazely-Green, Mr. T. Kempson.—At Barton-Turn, Mrs. Lyon, suddenly, deservedly esteemed.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

A numerous meeting lately took place at Newhall-Hill, Birmingham, to take

into consideration the recent unhappy transactions at Manchester. A temporary platform was raised, covered with black cloth; and Sir C. Wolseley, with several ladies in deep mourning, arrived in a mourning coach with plumes. Mr. EDMONDS, bookseller, of Birmingham, was called to the chair. The resolutions were similar to those passed at other meetings, but they contained the further declaration, "that one melancholy result of those fatal proceedings has been the loss (on part of the subjects) of all confidence in the law of the realm, and the shaking of their allegiance; and that the thanks of the Prince Regent to those who have committed an open infraction of the laws, have identified him with those who committed that infraction." SIR CHARLES WOLSELEY, in his speech, declared his intention of erecting a monument in his park, inscribed to the memory of those who fell at Manchester. Various gentlemen addressed the meeting; and the immense multitude dispersed in order and regularity.

*Married.]* Mr. W. Alcock, to Miss A. Brant : Mr. A. Wade, to Miss Shelton : Mr. J. Chatwin, to Miss H. Turner : Mr. H. Wiggin, to Miss A. Wilcox, of Hill-street : Mr. T. Hicks, to Miss Hautin : all of Birmingham.—Harry Hunt, esq. of Birmingham, to Miss Anne Parkes, of Warwick.—Mr. B. Hutchings, of High-street, Birmingham, to Miss M. Trotter, of Coleford.—Mr. W. Fox, of New-street, Birmingham, to Miss M. A. Lloyd Busby, of Edgbaston.—Mr. D. Lees, of Polesworth, to Miss J. Lees, of Wednesbury.

*Died.]* At Warwick, Mrs. Bird.—At Birmingham, in Dale-End, Mr. W. Sellman.—In Bull-street, 35, Mr. R. H. Field.—In Navigation-street, 38, Mrs. M. Coton.—69, Mr. C. Lebon, deservedly respected.—In Shadwell-street, 79, Mrs. M. Peach.—Mr. J. Matchett.—Miss Susan Attwood.—In Walmer-lane, Mr. T. Blakemore.—On Snow-hill, Mr. T. Turner.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.]* John Thomas Lloyd, esq. to Miss Harriet Butler, both of Shrewsbury.—Mr. T. Hand, jun. of Shrewsbury, to Miss H. Haughton, of Pitchford.—Mr. Burton, to Mrs. Robinson, both of Much-Wenlock. Mr. W. W. Hill, of Bridgnorth, to Miss M. Butler, of Aleister.—Sir Francis Brian Hill, K. T. S. of Hawkstone, to Miss Emily Lissey Powys, of Berwick-house.—M. T. Langslow, of Asterton, to Miss A. Mytton, of Earl's-Hill.

*Died.]* At Shrewsbury, in Belmont, 49, Thomas Mason, esq.—93, Mrs. Joyce Harris.

At Ladiow, 81, Mr. Rodges, sen.  
At Drayton, 64, Mr. J. Ray.

At China-Longville-Castle, 65, Priscilla, wife of Thomas Beddoes, esq. justly regretted.—At Millichope, 60, Mr. Easthope.—At Mordam-Hill, Miss E. Pidgeon.—Mrs. Powell, wife of the Rev. R. P. rector of Muuslow.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.]* Mr. W. Manning, of Worcester, to Miss M. Binfield, of Reading.—Mr. W. Masters, of Worcester, to Miss Jennings, of Peopleton.—Mr. Jas. Holland, of Pershore, to Miss Mary Bell, of Cobham.

*Died.]* At Worcester, Miss Smart.

At Wassal-grove, T. Bowles, esq.—At Castlemorton, 79, Mr. Jas. Boulter.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.]* W. Cook, esq. of Munderfield, to Miss M. Tomkins, of King's Pyon.

*Died.]* At Hereford, Mr. E. Oakley.

At Ross, 78, Mr. D. Williams.

The Rev. John Lindeman, M.A. vicar of Sithney and Brinsop.

#### GLoucester AND MONMOUTH.

A numerous meeting lately was held on Brandon-hill, near Bristol, for the purpose of considering the late events at Manchester, &c. A platform was erected on the side of the foot-path leading to Clifton, covered with black cloth, the corners with bands of crape. Mr. Stocking, barrister, who was called to the chair, in a speech of some length, introduced the business of the meeting; and was followed by Mr. Walker, who moved some well drawn resolutions, particularly enforcing the necessity of a subscription in aid of the suffering widows and fatherless children of the victims of oppression and cruelty.

*Married.]* Mr. Thomas, to Miss E. Husband, both of Gloucester.—Mr. Hastings, of Gloucester, to Miss M. Homes, of Box.—Mr. H. Allen, to Miss E. Jones : Mr. J. Gardiner, jun. to Miss H. E. New : all of Bristol.—Mr. W. Morgan, of Bristol, to Miss M. Price, of Worley.—John Lewis, esq. of Bristol, to Miss S. Hartland, of Tewkesbury.—Mr. J. Lee, to Mrs. Wardman, both of Cheltenham.—Mr. W. Goodwin, of Cheltenham, to Miss M. A. Quelle, of Ludgate-hill, London.

*Died.]* At Gloucester, in Berkeley-street, 79, Mr. F. Reeves.—In Southgate-street, 69, Mr. N. Biddle.

At Bristol, in Wilder-street, Mr. Canterbury.—In Frogmore-street, Mrs. S. Mills.—In Wine-street, Mr. Jackson.—Mr. A. Stoner.

At Clifton, Lieut.-col. R. Thompson.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. R. Elsmore.—E. Tomkinson, esq. of Dorfold, Cheshire.

At Minchinhampton, Miss M. Butt.

At Sandhurst, Mr. R. Olive, deservedly lamented.—At Comb-end, Mr. J. Lyne, regretted.—At Hallen, Mr. R. E. Castle.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

**OXFORDSHIRE.**

*Married.*] Mr. J. Stevens, to Mrs. Pike, both of Oxford.—E. Micklem, esq. of Oxford, to Anne, daughter of H. W. Atkinson, esq. of the Mint.—Mr. J. Braine, of Oxford, to Miss A. M. Lucy, of Colwall.—C. Wingfield, esq. of Oxford, to Miss Brancher, of Liverpool.—Mr. G. Jeffs, of Byfield, to Miss M. Beere, of Banbury.—The Rev. C. Wyatt, of Broughton, to Miss Heydon, of Banbury.

*Died.*] At Oxford, Mr. Baxter.—85, Mr. Benwell.—In Queen-street, 77, Mrs. Wall.

At Great Milton-house, 87, W. Speachley, esq.

**BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.**

A requisition for a meeting at Reading, on the late Manchester proceedings, was prepared; but, both the members having announced their intention of demanding inquiry into the subject in Parliament, the meeting has not been proceeded with.

The following advertisement lately appeared in the Reading paper :

"W.H.T.—Several gentlemen having expressed their inclination to become members of that troop, (to whom I shall ever be grateful for the honour they have done me in placing me at their head,) I am sorry to be under the unpleasant necessity of informing them that I cannot accede to their wishes, the troop having for some time exceeded their complement: and I sincerely hope that government may, by complying with the general feelings of the nation, not be under the disagreeable necessity of farther augmenting them.

"(Signed) FULWAR CRAVEN,

"Capt. Vale of White Horse Yeomen.  
"Chelton-house; Sept. 30, 1819."

*Married.*] Mr. Buttfield, of Chesham, to Miss E. Woodman, of Aylesbury.—Mr. G. Maydon, of Winslow, to Miss Gent, of Fenny Stratford.

*Died.*] At Reading, Susannah, wife of J. Tanner, esq.

At Amersham, 25, Mr. J. Weller, of Mark-lane.

Wm. Bailey, esq. 32, of Horton-lodge.

**HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.**

At a late petty sessions, held at Stevenage, upwards of fifty publicans and petty shopkeepers were convicted in various penalties for using light weights and short measures.

*Married.*] Mr. G. Conder, of Barton-hall, to Miss S. Tapp, of Hitchin.—Mr. Renniman, to Miss J. Porter, both of Woburn.

*Died.*] At Hertford, 26, Mrs. H. Kimp-ton, deservedly esteemed and regretted.

At Hoddesdon, 87, Mr. W. Tuck.

At Rickmansworth, Mr. Palmer.

At Markgate Cell, Jos. Howell, esq.

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**

*Married.*] Mr. J. Chapman, of Weldon,

to Miss E. Grant, of Empingham.—The Rev. W. Tennant, of Edenham, to Miss K. Hopkinson, of Careby.—The Rev. J. T. Pedley, M.A. of Yaxley, to Miss C. Deckener, of Peterborough.

*Died.*] At Grafton, Anne, wife of the Rev. W. V. Robinson.

At Hardingstone, 51, the Rev. J. Bousquet.—At Syresham, 75, Mr. R. Fairbrother, deservedly regretted.

**CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.**

*Married.*] Mr. C. Baxter, to Miss M. Page, both of Cambridge.—E. Beck, esq. of Jesus-college, Cambridge, to Miss S. E. Welton, of Debdenham.—Mr. Chapman, of the Petty Cury, to Miss Oliver, of Cambridge.—Mr. J. Maxwell, of Thorney, to Miss E. Hutchinson.—Mr. Tibbett, to Miss Lamb, both of March.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, 63, Mr. W. Allen.—24, Mrs. J. Wells.

At Ely, 70, Mrs. Morley.

At March, 57, Mrs. R. Pallett.

At Chatteris, Mr. W. Bateman, one of the Society of Friends.

At West Walton, 93, Mr. J. Anderson.—At Barnwell, 37, Mr. G. Brooke, of London.—At Bottisham, 76, Mr. W. Free.

**NORFOLK.**

A numerous and respectable meeting was lately held at Norwich, on the Manchester proceedings of the 16th August; the mayor in the chair. An address to the Regent was moved, and carried with only one dissentient voice. The resolutions declared the conduct of the magistrates, in calling in an armed force to disperse a meeting legally convened, to be an atrocious outrage on the defenceless and peaceable people, against all law and justice, and a deliberate violation of the chartered rights and privileges of a free-born people. The address to the Prince concluded thus: "We venture humbly and dutifully to petition your Royal Highness to displace, for ever, from your royal person and councils, those equally weak and violent ministers who have presumed on this occasion to connect your royal highness's noble nature with the massacre at Manchester; and in whose general maxims and measures of government we have long ceased to perceive the faintest traces of the mild qualities and attributes of English law."

The corner-stone of a bath and pump-rooms, appropriated to the chalybeate spring, at Thetford, was lately laid by the Duke of Grafton. The company was numerous and splendid; and a dinner and a ball concluded the festivities.

At a late quarterly meeting of the Harleston Agricultural Association, Mr. R. C. Harvey in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

That this meeting laments the apathy that still pervades the minds of a large portion of the farmers of this county; being

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being confirmed in the opinion, that individual and combined exertion and perseverance are necessary to awaken the legislature to a sense of the grievances under which the cultivators of the soil continue to labour.

That this meeting disclaims the selfish and sordid motives of establishing agriculture upon the destruction of commerce and manufactures; as it is upon the firm conviction, that the general interests of the community will be promoted by affording protection to the cultivators of the soil, in common with the merchant and manufacturer, that they continue to ask the support and interference of the legislature.

*That unless speedy and adequate means are taken to protect the British cultivator from foreign competition, it is in vain to hope that agriculture can long continue, even in its present state of depression; its energies and its capital must inevitably decline, till, at length, all protection will be vain.*

*Married.]* Mr. P. Beatley, to Miss J. Wild, both of Norwich.—The Rev. T. Madge, of Norwich, to Miss H. Travers.—J. Smith, esq. of St. Andrew's, Norwich, to Mrs. Frances Hammond.—Mr. F. W. Ducker, to Miss R. Thompson, both of Yarmouth.—Mr. J. Hayward, of Thetford, to Miss E. Ety, of Bury.—J. Tipple Gooch, to Miss Jacoba Watson, of Yarmouth.

*Died.]* At Norwich, 31, Mr. J. Chas. Beckwith.—In King-street, 73, Mr. J. Alexander.—22, Miss S. A. King.—At Yarmouth, Mrs. Jenner.—76, Mrs. A. Shrewer.—At Lynn, 40, Mr. T. Lockett, 76.—At Attleburgh, 89, Mrs. W. Thorold.—At Burnham, 45, Mrs. J. Rix.—At Boughton, 48, Mrs. S. Land, much respected.—At Coltishall, 79, Mrs. Dorothy Longe, widow of the Rev. John L. rector.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Married.]* Mr. J. Gooding, jun. to Miss S. Maulkin.—Mr. Goodwin, to Miss C. Munro: all of Bury.—Mr. Chas. Syder, to Miss M. Rackham, of Bury.—Charles Samuel Hodgson, esq. of Ipswich, to Miss Marianne Hall, of Norton-hall.—Mr. T. Roper, of Ipswich, to Mrs. Boyden, of Sterfield.—Frederick White, esq. of Parham, to Miss F. A. Woorley.

*Died.]* At Bury, in Abbeygate-street, 49, Mr. T. Clark.—86, Mr. C. Evans.—Mrs. G. Brand.

At Ipswich, 23, Miss Arabella Stisted.—In Lower Orwell-street, Mary Head, one of the Society of Friends.—At Sudbury, 67, Abraham Griggs, esq.—At Needham Market, 67, Mrs. M. Kerry.—At Clare, Mrs. T. Hoddy, deservedly lamented.—At Little Waldingfield, 65, Mr. R. Groome.—At Falkingham, 36, Mrs. W. Everett.

#### ESSEX.

*Married.]* Mr. J. Chamberlain, to Miss H. Ellis, both of Colchester.—Richard

Neville, esq. of Colchester, to Miss Eliz. Cuthbert, of Hanchley.—Mr. Jas. Smith, of Colchester, to Miss Pybus, of London.—Mr. S. Rand, of Colchester, to Miss M. A. Jennings, of Great Claxton.—Mr. J. Harrison, of Braintree, to Miss E. Holmsted, of Bocking.

*Died.]* At Colchester, 57, Mrs. M. Walker.—In East Stockwell-street, Mrs. Cavendish, suddenly.

At Chelmsford, 71, Mr. R. Gates.—In Moulsham, 66, Mr. Jas. Hitchcock, deservedly regretted.

At Harwich, 34, Mr. R. Hines.—Mrs. May, wife of Capt. M. of the Charlotte packet.

At Brentwood, 88, Mrs. Margaret Newman, widow of the Rev. Thomas N. rector of West Horndon and Ingrave.—At Braintree, 32, Mr. J. Stebbing.—Mr. Spame.—At South End, Dr. Benjamin Moseley, physician to Chelsea hospital. He was author of a work on the Diseases of Tropical Climates, a Tract on Hydrophobia, and was engaged in the controversy respecting the vaccine inoculation, against which he wrote a pamphlet. He was also the author of a popular treatise on the virtues of coffee; and, though a man of coarse manners, possessed great learning and a very powerful understanding.

#### KENT.

A meeting was lately held at Rochester, to take into consideration the late affairs at Manchester, a requisition for that purpose having been presented to the mayor, and acceded to by him. Some excellent resolutions were passed, as well as an address determined on to the Regent.

*Married.]* Mr. J. Luddington, to Miss Cowland, both of Canterbury.—Mr. J. Smith, of Ramsgate, to Miss E. Smith, of Palace-street, Canterbury.—Mr. T. Winton, of Bennenden, to Miss S. Robertson, of Canterbury.—Mr. Bate, of Faversham, to Miss J. Osborn, of Chatham.—Mr. T. Lawrence, of Stroud, to Miss Ann Tassell, of Maidstone.—Mr. F. Colegate, to Miss Challcraft, both of Bridge.—Mr. Donne, to Miss Keeler, both of Elham.—Mr. J. File, of Elham, to Miss Page, of Denton.

*Died.]* At Canterbury, in Hawk's-lane, 27, Mr. W. Wright.—In Broad-street, 56, Mrs. Upton.—In Church-lane, Northgate, 64, Mr. T. Dublee.—In Wincheap-street, 47, Mrs. S. Philpott.

At Dover, 50, Capt. Geo. Wallace, of the transport service.—91, the wife of T. Chester, esq.

At Folkestone, 71, Mrs. R. Minter.

At Maidstone, 79, Mr. G. Monn.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Beeney.—57, Mr. J. Mockness.—In King-street, Mrs. Wright.—At Tenterden, 40, Mrs. G. Hook, suddenly.—At Elham, 70, Mr. Prebble.—At Hawkhurst, 63, Mrs. A. Bridgland.—At

At Monkton Thanet, at an advanced age, Mrs. E. Donne.

#### SUSSEX.

In consequence of a requisition addressed to the chief officers of the borough of Lewes, signed by a considerable number of respectable inhabitants, a meeting was lately held in the County Hall, to take into consideration the late proceedings of the magistrates and Yeomanry at Manchester. Mr. John Marten first addressed the assembly, and was succeeded by a Mr. Larwill, who proposed the resolutions, which were carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was also passed to Mr. Henry Hunt, for his conduct on the 16th of August.

*Married.*] Mr. M. Watkin, to Miss Gray, both of Chichester.—Mr. Murrell, of Stoughton, to Miss M. Ford, of Chichester.

*Died.*] At Chichester, 47, Mr. S. Highman.—Miss Helen Anne Thompson.—The Rev. George Marshall, 65, curate of Horsham.—At Midhurst, Miss C. Roe, deservedly esteemed.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

A meeting on the Manchester affair having been announced in this county, several hundred names, among whom that of "WELLINGTON" stands second, have appeared to a declaration against it, and they attack the Regent's letter, by advising no prejudgment of the question.

*Married.*] Mr. Matt. Leonard, to Miss Wistow : Mr. J. Bray, to Miss Ekless : all of Southampton.—Mr. J. Passingam, to Miss L. Corf, of Kingsgate-street, both of Winchester.—Mr. H. Deacon, of Portsmouth, to Miss S. Raynes, of Portsea.—Mr. Allen, of Portsmouth, to Miss M. Cwickshank.—Mr. T. Workman, of Basingstoke, to Miss Kitty Hasker, of West Ham Farm.—The Rev. Thomas Jenvey, to Miss Doswell, both of Romsey.

*Died.*] At Southampton, 70, Mrs. R. Bayan.—43, Mrs. Smith.

At Winchester, in Hyde-street, Mr. Sladen.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Holwall, widow of Capt. H., R.N.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Hawker, widow of Capt. H., R.N.

At Southsea, Mrs. J. Cole.

At Andover, Mrs. Arnold, widow of the Rev. Henry A. vicar of Longstock.—Mr. W.S. Wakeford, banker.

At Romsey, 50, Mr. T. Comley.—At Dibdin, Capt. J. Brook Samson, late of the East L. Co.'s service.—At Bury, 76, Lieut. John Deacon.

#### WILTSHIRE.

By the liberality of the friends of Mr. Benett, M.P. for this county, the whole of the debtors confined in the gaol at Devizes have lately been liberated.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Whitchurch, of Salisbury, to Miss A. West, of Lympington.—

Mr. J. Stent, of Salisbury, to Miss Finch, of Laverstock.—Mr. G. Easton, of Bradford, to Miss S. Tytherleigh, of Fitzroy-house.—Mr. Raynes, to Miss E. Blackford, both of Malmesbury.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, Mrs. Bath, deservedly lamented.

At Chippenham, Mrs. Wharry.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

A second general meeting of the magistrates and inhabitants of Frome, for the purpose of giving employment to the labouring poor, lately took place, the Marquis of Bath in the chair. Mr. Champneys, of Orchardleigh, laid the first report of the Committee before the meeting, and introduced the gratifying communication of a subscription having been paid in, amounting to twelve hundred pounds. Many plans were produced towards effecting the object of this meeting, and the utmost unanimity and satisfaction prevailed throughout the day.

*Married.*] R. M. Clay, esq. to Miss E. P. Williams, both of Bath.—Mr. P. Ward, to Miss Boucher, of Westgate-place, Bath, Mr. Matthews, of Fountain Buildings, to Miss Suffield, of Bath.—At Bath, Mr. W. Butler, to Miss M. Cornish, of Sherston.—Mr. T. Collins, to Miss Palmer, both of Wells.—J. Wickham, esq. of Batcombe, to Miss C. E. Bricklade.

*Died.*] At Bath, in Pierrepont-place, at an advanced age, Mrs. Webber.—70, Lieut.-col. Thorne.—In Saville-row, 44, Mrs. Gulley.—In Bathwick-street, 72, Mrs. Shorbert.—In Caroline-buildings, Mr. W. Kilvert.—In Beaufort-buildings, Mr. Payne.

At Frome, Joseph Frowd, esq. deservedly regretted.

J. Knight, esq. 59, of Kenn-court.—At Lambridge, 27, C. K. Burney, esq. son-in-law of the late Dr. Burney.—At Lambridge-house, 36, E. Percival, M.D. member of the Medical Societies of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, son of the late Dr. Thomas P., M.D.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. Geo. Salmon, to Miss Kay, of Shaftesbury.—Mr. J. Teasdale, of Wyke Regis, to Miss Morris, of Nottingham.—John Brine, esq. to Miss E. H. Bastard, of Charlton.—Mr. M. Chard, to Miss Newton, of Bourton.

*Died.*] At Shaftesbury, 75, Mrs. Colborn.—35, Mr. J. Atcheson, suddenly.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Tavistock, convened by the mayor, in compliance with a requisition, lately took place, when resolutions were passed, condemning the conduct of the Manchester magistrates, the king's ministers, and the Prince Regent.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Bragg, to Miss E. Jacobs, both of Exeter.—Mr. S. Puncard,

chard, of Exeter, to Miss E. Ebdon, of Sidford.—William Grobble, esq. to Miss Willis, both of Barnstaple.—Lieut. J. Henderson, R.N. to Miss G. Jackson.—Lieut. J. Childs, R.M. to Miss A. Trickey, of Stoke.—Lieut. Sumpter, R.N. to Miss Webber, both of Totnes.—Mr. G. Phillips, jun. to Miss Hale, both of Dartmouth. Mr. W. Handford, of Holsworthy, to Miss M. Aster, of Barnstaple.

*Died.*] At Exeter, Mrs. Lydia Furlong, deservedly lamented.—60, Mrs. A. Arthur.—89, Joseph Sanders, esq. upwards of half a century of the firm of the Exeter bank.

At Plymouth, on Brunswick-terrace, Miss Louisa Bennett.—In Ordnance-lane, 75, Mrs. Nicholls.—In Cannon-street, 49, Mr. Knapman.—In Marlborough-street, 32, Mrs. Prowse.—On Stafford's-hill, 36, Mrs. Trimble.—28, Mrs. Toms.—Mrs. C. Bell, wife of Dr. B. of the Dock-yard.

At Alpington, Mr. W. Wotton, jun. deservedly respected.—55, Mrs. E. Reynolds, much lamented.

At Grove-house, Topsham, Eloise Therese, daughter of W. T. Haydon, esq.

#### CORNWALL.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Barret, to Miss Lowry, both of Truro.—Mr. W. Handcock, to Miss Eade, both of Redruth.—Mr. J. Harris, of Illogan, to Miss M. Reynolds, of Redruth.—Mr. E. Rogers, of Illogan, to Miss J. Perry, of Redruth.

*Died.*] At Falmouth, in Berkeley-place, 70, Mr. J. Duckworth, deservedly esteemed and lamented.

At Penryn, 53, Mr. D. Truan, respected.—Mrs. Odgers.

At Camelford, 84, Mrs. Dawe.

#### WALES.

A public meeting has lately been held at Wrexham, of the freeholders interested in waste lands in the county of Denbigh, who are friendly to enclosure, and "to improve their estates, give employment to the labouring poor suffering under severe distress for want of work, and, as far as is in their power, to prevent the necessity of their seeking an asylum in a foreign country for support, separate from their connexions, and at a considerable expense to the public."

*Married.*] Mr. T. Lloyd, to Miss M. Thomas, both of Haverfordwest.—The Rev. John Thomas, to Miss E. Pridham, of Carmarthen.—Samuel Waller, esq. to Miss Bridget Williams, of Newcastle-Emlyn.—Joseph Pattison, esq. to Miss Eliza Arnold, of Coedwryglan-house, Glamorganshire.—R. Browne, esq. of Wyndham, to Miss Gaulton, of Llangarne.

*Died.*] At Swansea, in Wind-street, Mr. W. Spencer, deservedly respected and lamented.—76, Gabriel Jeffrey, esq. for the fourth time portreeve of this town, deservedly respected.

At Neath, 52, the Rev. Richard Montgomery, much and justly esteemed.

At Aberystwith, 29, Mr. J. Jenkins.—At Carnarvon, Mr. J. Lewis Williams, —Mrs. Williams.

At Newcastle-Emlyn, 24, Mrs. D. Evans, deservedly regretted.

At Llangarne, Carmarthenshire, at an advanced age, John Llangarne, esq. Vice-admiral of the White.—At Coedgawen, near Ruthin, 88, Mrs. Jones, widow of the Rev. William J. rector of Penmorfa, Carnarvonshire.

#### SCOTLAND.

A numerous meeting was lately held at Campsie, near Glasgow, when several strong resolutions were adopted relative to the late wicked transactions at Manchester.

*Married.*] At Edinburgh, Adolphus M. Ross, M.D. to Catharine, daughter of David Hume, esq. advocate.—At Kincraigtree-Galloway, Sir J. Dalrymple Hay, bart. to Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut.-gen. Sir J. H. Maxwell, bart. of Springkell.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, in Prince's-street, 57, R. Spear, esq. of Manchester.

At Carron-park, 82, William Cadell, esq. one of the original founders of the Carron iron-works.

#### IRELAND.

*Married.*] Sir E. S. Smith, bart. of Neavenham, Yorkshire, to Miss Elizabeth Duggan, of Kinsale.—James Robertson Bruce, esq. of Downhill, county of Londonderry, to Miss Ellen B. Hesketh, of Bamford-hall, Lancashire.

The Rev. the Archdeacon of Kildare, to Miss A. Rowley, of the Priory, St. Neot's.

At Waterford, Mrs. J. Chambers, mother-in-law of Mr. Kean the actor.

At Mount-Prospect, county of Roscommon, John Browne, esq. grandson to the Earl of Altamont.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

At Vienna, Field-Marshal Baron Toller, leaving behind him only ten florins; who, though he formerly made a large fortune as contractor for supplying the Austrian army, was interred at the expense of a person who was once his coachman.

At Munich, 77, the Nestor of German philosophers, Frederick Henry Jacobi, privy-councillor to the King of Bavaria, and ancient President of the Academy of Sciences.

\* \* \* There being an extraordinary demand for the last Number, containing the REGENT'S ORIENTAL PALACE at Brighton, we feel it proper to apprise the public, that we have printed an extra quantity to meet that demand, and that that Number, and every preceding Number, to complete sets, may be had of all Booksellers.

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